THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 61. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Official Report of Major-General Baird.

The Police Could Have Suppressed the Riot Had They Not Been the Rioters.

The Responsibility of the Crime Fixed Upon the Rebel Authorities.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., August, 1866.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel:—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major-General commanding the following report concerning the riot of the 30th ultimo.

It was a matter of public notoriety that the Convention of 1864 was to meet here on that date.

Some weeks previously it had been in session, and had continued its session during several days. It had excited much opposition, and there were threats of breaking it up; yet it remained undisturbed, and to one unacquainted with the political views and considerations by which the persons hostile to it were influenced, there was no reason to suppose that the proposed assemblage would not be passed by in the same peaceable manner.

Since the riot, I have been informed by gentlemen of the highest character—planters of wealth and influence, belonging to the party inimical to the Convention—that the question of its meeting had been by them fully discussed in all of its bearings; that it had been proposed, first, to treat it with ridicule, next to go into the movement, and, by superior numbers, to send delegates to overwhelm and control it. But upon reflecting that the members already elected would be the judges as to the qualifications of new ones, it was feared that this purpose might be frustrated, and it was then determined to treat the meeting as an unlawful assemblage, and as such to break it up at all hazards.

I mention these facts to show that, while to those outside the political arena the dangers of disturbance might have appeared imminent, to one like myself—entirely outside the ring, keeping myself so from a sense of duty,—no such view could have presented itself.

They go also to show that the ground that I took as to the right of the Convention to operate, so long as no overt act of hostility to the established State Government was committed, was not until a recent date disputed, and it is now maintained by many prominent lawyers in this city.

As to the Convention itself, being personally acquainted with but two or three of its members, and as I had no intercourse with them, I may not have understood properly the object it had in view. My information concerning it was nearly all derived from unfriendly sources, but from the little knowledge I had upon the subject, I could not perceive that the gentlemen composing this Convention had any more authority to remodel the State Government than any other assemblage of citizens. Yet I believed they had a right to meet and to talk and to resolve, provided they committed no breach of the peace.

Had the result been to obstruct any officer of the State in the exercise of his office, or an attempt upon the part of any person to exercise the functions of any State office, unless authorized to do so by the President of the United States, I should have regarded this as an overt act, calling for military interference, provided the civil powers were unable to defend themselves and punish the aggressor.

I believe, further, to arrest these citizens and hold them to bail prior to the commission of any overt act of crime, was a violation of their rights, and had the civil courts failed to relieve them promptly from such duress, upon a writ of habeas corpus, it would become my duty, and to call upon in conformity with the requirements of the recent order of the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies designed for the protection of American citizens, to interfere with military force for their relief, and possibly to take into custody and hold in military confinement those who had committed the wrong. This idea in relation to my duties, under the order of General Grant, I endeavored to convey to the gentlemen who came to see me in relation to breaking up the Convention.

On Friday night, July 27, a meeting of radical persons was held in the Mechanics' Institute. It was composed largely of colored people, and was addressed by ex-Governor Hahn, Dr. Dostie, and others. At a late hour a torchlight procession of the same individuals was addressed in front of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie. All of these speeches, except those of Dr. Dostie, are said to have been temperate. Of this, the only report which we have is to be found in opposition papers, and its authenticity is denied. The words put into his mouth by his enemies were violent and indiscreet, and, as the version of his remarks was widely disseminated, it did undoubtedly have much effect in exciting the public mind. In the same category with the speech attributed to Dr. Dostie must be placed the charges of Judge Abell to the Grand Jury of the parish, in relation to the Convention. The extraordinary sentiments which he then put forth, the occasion which he selected for their utterance, and the intemperate language in which they were clad, were all calculated to breed popular tumult.

To the Major-General commanding the Division, who has had so much longer time to observe the character of the prominent men of this community, I need not speak of the unscrupulous character of this gentleman, as displayed in his official capacity.

We have only to lament that we find in his position a person ready to pervert the sanctity with which we all wish to enshroud the law to the accomplishment of political party ends.

On Saturday, the 28th of July, I had a call from a member of the Convention, the only direct communication I have had with any person connected with it. Our interview was quite brief. He informed me that they designed to meet on Monday, and that it was understood they might be interfered with by the city authorities. He told me nothing with regard to their views and objects. In reply I informed him that I had but a correspondence with the Mayor upon the subject, and that after what had passed between us I did not think the Convention men need fear violence.

During the day of Sunday, the 29th, I gave orders to the troops—one regiment of which, a colored regiment, was quartered in the upper part of the city, and the other, a regiment of regular infantry, together with the battery at Jackson Barracks, at the lower end of the city—to hold themselves, throughout the day of Monday, in readiness to march at a moment's notice: to remain however, within the limits of their respective camps. I also made arrangements for having a steamer at the barracks early in the morning, to keep up steam, and be ready to bring forward the troops rapidly to the point required. A swift tug was kept at the foot of Canal street, as the speediest method of conveying a message to the officer in command, should his services be called for. These dispositions for keeping our soldiers out of the streets of the city were made as much to prevent the excitement which any ostentation of military movement would have produced, as to keep the men in readiness for service. For the same reason the steamer sent to Jackson Barracks was directed to move there at an hour when not likely to attract the attention of the public, so important did it appear in order to quiet down the growing excitement that military parade should be avoided.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.—Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor Louisiana.—Sir:—The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts. A despatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Governor Wells this morning. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The authority of this despatch I saw no reason to doubt, but it was ambiguous as to the wishes of the Government in relation to the Convention. The difficulty lay in determining who were the legal authorities whom the military were expected to support and sustain. Judge Abell, of one of the State Courts, had but recently, in a charge to the Grand Jury of his district, denounced the Convention of 1864 as unlawful, and for this, as well as for the sentiments expressed by him, he had been arrested by the United States Commissioner, and bound over for trial at the next session of the United States Courts. The question then arose as between Judge Abell and Judge Shannon, which was the military authority to recognize as the Court intended by the President. The journals which published the despatch referred to, in commenting upon it, remarked that while the Department Commander would doubtless give any assistance that might be required to the civil officers in breaking up the Convention, that none would be asked for, as none would be required.

At about 11 o'clock of that day I was again called upon by Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees, and after a short conversation I informed him that I had as yet received no instructions from the War Department; that I had no doubt as to my duty, and that I saw no reason for changing my course of action, I said, moreover (I am quite sure it was at this interview I said it), that, apart from the military considerations, by which alone I was governed, I thought it a very grave step for the friends of the President to take—to hang about his neck the responsibility of breaking up a Convention sanctioned by the Governor, without knowing that he (the President) desired it. Without instructions to that effect I could not approve it.

Finding I did not propose to deviate from the course which we had agreed to take, upon Saturday it was reiterated in all its particulars. At this juncture, after having explained the dispositions which I had made of the troops; that they were ready at Jackson Barracks, three miles from Canal street; that I had a steamer ready to bring them up, and a tug by which to send word to them the very moment I might be informed that a crisis demanding their presence was likely to arise, I remarked that were I not afraid my motives in bringing soldiers into the streets might be misunderstood, and regarded as a design to give military guardianship to the Convention, I would be glad to post a few men in the street on either side of Mechanics' Institute, at a distance of one or two squares from it.

The Lieutenant-Governor seemed to be pleased with this proposition, and promised that such action should not be misinterpreted by his friends, as a violation of the neutrality which I wished to preserve. This acceptance of the services of troops proffered by me, not demanded from me, was the first thing approaching to an understanding or proposition relative to the presence of soldiers, that passed between us, or between me and any one. This, it may be observed, took place after the proposition to arrest the members of the Convention, first by the Mayor and then by the Sheriff, had been given up, and the determination to permit the meeting to go on until instructions to the contrary had been received, decided upon.

Can it be possible that the police had the men detailed as a Sheriff's posse, having been instructed already to act upon the other hypothesis—that of preventing the assembly—were prepared, and in position for that purpose, and for this reason were feared by their own leaders, now that another course was to be pursued? However this may be, I agreed to send to the barracks for four companies, and to have them somewhere in the street, nearly one hour before the Convention should meet. I had acquired the impression, although I cannot now say who informed me, that the Convention was not to meet until 6 o'clock in the evening.

It may be that the hour of meeting was not mentioned during the interview which I now describe, but as it was then fast approaching 12 o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor must have perceived that my proposition to send for the troops and have them on the ground in advance of the actual hour at which the meeting was to take place (if he understood it to be 12 o'clock), was impossible, yet the erroneous impression was not corrected. Had the object of this call upon me been, as has been told in the public prints, to ask from the military support for the civil force in a crisis which it was seen was likely to approach, the hour when the troops would be needed would not have been left in doubt, nor would other details of arrangements have been overlooked.

The truth is, the Lieutenant-Governor left me, declaring the belief that the day would pass off peaceably; and I was satisfied he was sincere. The real object in view was to induce me to recede from the position I had taken on Saturday, in consequence of the telegram from the President, and to lend my sanction for dissolving the Convention.

As soon as he had departed I sent an officer to Jackson Barracks to bring up the available men of the 1st Infantry Regiment, and to locate them near the levee on Canal street, so as to be out of the way, yet to be within reach if required.

It was now about 12 o'clock, and being convinced from the many assurances I had received that citizens hostile to the meeting would, in obedience to the request of the civil authorities, keep out of the way, and that the police force would be on the ground to take into custody those guilty of the first disorders, I saw no chance for a disturbance unless it might arise from the accidental collision with disorderly white men of some of the colored persons, who, it was said, might collect outside the building to protect the Convention. I was satisfied, from the natural peacefulness of their character, that the negroes would never be aggressive, but felt that their appearance at such a time might provoke attack from low and ignorant white men, to whom they are always an object of hatred.

To remove this last chance, as I supposed, of disorder, I desired to find some persons belonging to the Convention to request that the members of the body themselves would meet with as little display as possible. Not knowing the residence of any of them except Judge Howell, I took a carriage and drove to his house. On my arrival I learned, much to my surprise, that the Convention had actually already met, and that the Judge had already gone to it. I then returned immediately to my office, and soon after information was brought in with respect to the first acts of disorder on Canal street. At once a second messenger was despatched to hasten forward the troops that had been sent for, and also to bring up the artillery.

I likewise sent a staff officer to the Hall of Assembly to procure information as to the actual state of affairs. On his return he informed me that he had met Judge Howell in the Governor's Room, and learned from him that the Convention had met soon after the hour of noon, and had adjourned for want of a quorum, but that it would again assemble at 1 o'clock, and if no quorum was then present would adjourn over to the next day. He spoke of the disturbance that had taken place in the street, but did not seem to anticipate anything more serious.

From this time forward messengers continued constantly to come, in bringing news of the renewal of the riot, of the arrival of fresh bodies of police on the ground, and finally of the attack on the building itself. Among the last of these was Mayor Monroe, who came in hurriedly a little after 2 o'clock, and inquired "when the troops I proposed to bring up would arrive?" I replied, that by that very time they should be on Canal street. He then asked, rather "anxiously," "Will they be white troops?" "Will they act along with my police?" I replied that I would have some white troops, and that I would suppress the riot no matter who were engaged in it.

The interview lasted but a few moments, and these three interrogations, together with my replies to him, constituted the substance of the entire conversation which passed between us on the occasion. They furnish a key to what was passing in his mind at a time when he knew his police had gone beyond all bounds that could be justified by people of any party, and felt the heavy weight which responsibility for their acts would impose upon those accountable for them. The statement he has since made, as to telling me then that he held me responsible for the bloodshed of that day, is entirely erroneous.

The error may have been worked up in his mind by the excitement of the occasion in confounding subsequent thoughts with the events as they transpired. It is not probable that I would have received such an accusation without resenting it, nor would he have neglected, in stating his remarks, in giving my replies, had I made any. I immediately mounted my horse and rode to Canal street, where the soldiers were then arriving. This was about 2:40 o'clock. The troops were at once moved up Canal street to the City Hall, where the Assembly had met, but on the way encountered a large crowd of white men and boys, generally armed with pistols, and many of them drunk and prepared for further disorder. These were dispersed by sending strong patrols to clear the various streets and warn people to retire to their homes. The Mechanics' Institute was already in the possession of the police, most of those who had been within its walls having been either killed, wounded, or captured and sent to prison.

It would not be proper, in a report of this character, to state positively and minutely what did occur during the riot. The testimony of sworn witnesses, which is now being taken by a Board appointed for the purpose, will establish these facts beyond a doubt. It is enough for our present purpose to state that, according to the information we receive, the first act of disorder occurred as a procession of about 150 colored men was moving through Canal street. These men were generally armed with clubs or sticks, and perhaps one in ten had a pistol. The procession was preceded with music and the American flag. It was fired upon, and the most trustworthy evidence goes to show that the shot came from a restaurant on Canal street.

Another account states that the shot was fired by a negro in the procession at some one who attempted to take the flag from them. A rush was then made upon the procession by policemen and citizens, and perhaps a few more pistol shots were exchanged, but I find no evidence to that effect. In a few moments all was over and quiet restored; the police made three arrests, and carried off their prisoners, while the colored men passed on to the Mechanics' Institute. There were very few persons injured in the encounter, probably not more than two or three. It was a very trifling affair, and was suppressed easily.

After this the colored people who were not inside the Mechanics' Institute were assembled in front of that building in Dryades street, occupying that position between Common and Canal streets. At the same time the hostile citizens were collecting in Canal and Common streets, but slightly separated from the negro gathering. The entire number of persons, including the Convention and those friendly to it, both inside and outside of the building, I estimate at about five or six hundred men.

While things remained in this condition, at about 1 o'clock, as nearly as I can ascertain the hour, a body of police came up Dauphine street into Canal street, and passing through the crowd of citizens, entered thence into Dryades street, which brought them upon the collection of negroes in front of the Institute.

Simultaneously with this my staff officer met a party of near 100 police going down Carondelet street, whose officer informed him they were going to suppress the riot. This party turned down Common street, and on reaching Baronne street detached a portion of its force to occupy the rear outlet of Mechanics' Institute on that street. The rest passed on to Dryades street, where it came upon the colored crowd on the side opposite to those who came from Canal. These bodies of police are said to have been summoned to the spot by the ringing of the city bells.

Everything shows preconcerted action. The police, armed with pistols and clubs, followed and supported by citizens, charged upon the negroes, having given no notice to disperse, and having made no attempt to peaceably arrest them. There was a pile of bricks at hand, and the colored people defended themselves with these and their sticks as well as with such pistols as they had, less than one to every tenth man. They were soon overpowered, and those who could do so found a refuge in the Convention hall. The building was afterwards assaulted, the police firing their pistols into the windows, and when an entrance was effected they forced their way up to the landing on the second story, and there found the door of the hall barricaded.

At length, by some strategy, those in the hall were induced to open the door, when the police rushed in and emptied their revolvers into the assemblage. Those within, being feebly armed, could make but little resistance, and the policemen, retiring to reload, returned to repeat the same operation. When any of the Conventionists succeeded in being passed out to the front of the building, they were there met by a cordon of police, surrounded by another cordon of citizens, and attempting to surrender to the first, they were frequently shot down by the men whom they begged to take them into custody. This course was continued until the work was completed.

During the riot, a fire company arrived in rear of the building, by which passage many were trying to escape, but once halted to unite with the policemen there, and take part in the work of slaughter. Other large bodies of police, regularly organized, also came in from the station houses sooner or later, to unite with the forces already engaged. It is also reported that men were passed through the crowd by friendly policemen, who tied about their necks white handkerchiefs as an evidence that they belonged to some one of the organization of citizens present. I do not report these things as perfectly correct in every particular, for I hold my judgment in abeyance until access can be had to the evidence which the Commission will adduce. They are however, credibly reported to me, and they leave no room to doubt that the riots of the 30th ult. present a picture of atrocity unparalleled in American history.

At the time when I located the troops in the centre of the city, and cleared the crowds from the adjacent streets, I was of course ignorant of most of the particular incidents of the riot, but the evidence was overwhelming that the police had been faithless to its duty, and had been riotous throughout; that in truth it led the riot, and it was therefore necessary to take this force under control. All negroes, all Union citizens of Louisiana, and all Northern men, so far as I could learn, were in a state of terror. The approach of a policeman they regarded as that of an executioner. Prominent citizens sought refuge or concealment in the houses of friends, and even the governor of the State, during the night, sent for a guard to protect his life.

For days subsequent to the riot the meeting of two or three of the police near the house of a Union man was regarded as sufficient to justify a removal at night or a demand for a military guard, and with this state of feeling, whether it had any just foundation or not, a renewal of riot and disorder might at any moment have been anticipated. Persons being frightened would naturally, at the approach of fancied danger, gather together for defense, and bloodshed would probably follow.

It was necessary to reassure them which could only be done by an announcement of military protection, and police to the effect that they were taken under the supervision of a power that would hold them to accountability for their acts. To accomplish this object I issued an order proclaiming martial law. It was not one of the ordinary cases calling for such a step, where the civil force, having resisted to the last degree the violence of the mob, and is overcome, asks for assistance, and puts itself under the protection of the military power, but the very unusual case of the civil force becoming the aggressor, and giving way to excesses which had to be restrained.

Most of those killed received one or more pistol shots, and of the wounded, Dr. Hartsuff found fifty-one such wounded on the part of the Convention party against seven on the part of the police.

All of this goes to establish which party was armed and organized, and which exercised the violence, notwithstanding that nearly every policeman swears that they were generally unarmed, and that he did not see a shot fired by them. I am, sir, your obedient servant. A. BAIRD,

Brev. Major-Gen. Commanding Department.

THE BOOK TRADE SALES IN NEW YORK.

The fourth day of the trade sale yesterday morning was commenced with the invoice of Dick & Fitzgerald, of this city. It consisted of cheap books. Small invoices of a similar character by W. A. Leary, of Philadelphia, and H. C. Peck followed. The catalogue of Sheldon & Co., containing Macaulay's works, the English poets, Marion Harland's works, Dickens' works, Spurgeon's works, and juvenile and miscellaneous books, were then sold at good prices.

Then followed the invoices of Clark & Maynard of this city; W. J. Hammersley, of Hartford, and the Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company, of this city. Masonic works were in good demand, and brought relatively the best prices. McClellan's report of his campaigns, published at $1·75 a volume, brought only twenty cents. The invoices of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York; Charles Desilver, Philadelphia; Mason & Brothers, New York; G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.; Theodore Bliss & Co., Philadelphia; George W. Cottrell, Boston; James B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, and several small lots by other publishers, were sold in the afternoon and evening.—*New York Herald.*

Rev. John Pierpont's Will.—The substance of Rev. John Pierpont's will is published in the Newton (Mass.) *Journal*. He leaves portraits of himself to his daughters. His turning lathe, with all its fittings and equipments, chisels, files, etc., together with his tool chest, he bequeaths to his step-son, Mr. Fowler, in consideration of the fact that he is skilled in the use of mechanical tools, trusting that they will be to him, as they have been to the testator, "a means of educating the physical organs and powers, of relaxation from mental labors, of general bodily health, and of amusement both innocent and salutary." He leaves his literary property to his son John, to dispose of as he sees fit; a considerable collection of pamphlets, with the suggestion that they be offered to Harvard College, and his homestead and the other property that he dies possessed of he leaves to his surviving wife and to his unmarried daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

The Prussian Monarchy.—By the incorporation announced in the message of the King of Prussia, Prussia will gain in territory and population as follows:—Hanover, 698 German square miles, 1,923,492 inhabitants, according to census of December, 1864; Electoral Hesse, 174 German square miles, 854,065 inhabitants; Nassau, 85 German square miles, 468,311 inhabitants; Frankfort, 2 German square miles, 91,180 inhabitants—making together 959 square miles, and 3,338,040 souls. The kingdom of Prussia Proper consists of 5058 square miles, with a population of 19,552,139, thus giving a grand total of 6017 German square miles, and 22,480,185 inhabitants now belonging to the Prussian monarchy.

THIRD EDITION

TRENTON.

The New Jersey Legislature and Miss Hamilton.

They Make a Complimentary Visit This Morning.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, September 11.—This morning a large number of the members of the New Jersey Legislature waited upon the daughter of Governor Hamilton, of Texas, in her parlor at the American House, and in behalf of the loyal people of New Jersey tendered their thanks for her heroic conduct in rescuing from Rebel hands the flag of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, which had been captured by a Texan Rebel regiment in battle. Miss Hamilton carried the flag, secreted in her riding habit, many miles, and then hid it away until, at the close of the war, she could return it to the State authorities of New Jersey. The Speaker, on behalf of the Legislature, made a congratulatory speech, and was responded to by Governor Hamilton on behalf of his daughter. The members of the Legislature were then introduced to Miss Hamilton as they passed out.

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS TO-DAY.

J. M. Scovel Defines His Position.

Alexander G. Cattell Unanimously Nominated for United States Senator.

The Constitutional Amendment to be Ratified.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, September 11.—A caucus of Republican members was held this morning in the House of Assembly. There was a full attendance, and most perfect harmony.

Senator Scovel was present and made an explanation of his past course, entirely satisfactory to all. He said he never believed Senator Stockton was legally ousted from his seat. No man could doubt his sincerity on this question, in which he had put his judgment against the judgment of a unanimous caucus.

But the present was a time of extreme peril to the country, and he dared not stand in the way of the Republican party of the State and country.

If injustice had been done to any one the people would yet correct it. He was glad of the opportunity to say from his heart that he never entertained a thought to be hostile to the great principles of the Republican party, which were as dear to him as life itself. He felt it a duty to stand by the present decision of the caucus, whatever it might be.

On motion of a member from Passaic, Mr. Scovel was then welcomed with open arms to the Republican party, where he belonged.

A great deal of time was consumed in discussing the resolutions to be introduced in the Legislature condemning the course of President Johnson.

The subject was finally referred to a Committee to draft resolutions and submit them to a subsequent caucus for approval.

Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of Camden, received the unanimous nomination for U. S. Senator, Mr. Scovel voting for him, and pledging his hearty support.

A strong effort is being made to induce the Legislature to consider other business, but it is believed they will be unsuccessful. The members are determined to ratify the Constitutional amendment, elect a Senator, and then go home.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., September 11.—Governor Ward's message was read to the Legislature yesterday afternoon, as follows:—

Governor Ward's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:—The Constitution of New Jersey confers upon the Executive the power of convening the Legislature whenever, in his opinion, public necessity requires it. All will concede that this power should not be exercised on light and trivial considerations. There should be such reasons for the act as would commend it to the approval of the people and of their representatives in the Legislature. It ought to be done with a strict and jealous regard to the public interests and welfare, and in this spirit I have assumed the responsibility of calling this meeting of the Senate and General Assembly constituting the Legislature of New Jersey.

The true and earnest patriot cannot regard the condition of the country without the deepest anxiety. The States recently in rebellion do not exhibit that spirit of loyalty which alone can give confidence to the public mind. Everywhere doubt and uncertainty have taken the place of reliance and trust. From many of the States recently in revolt we hear of deeds of violence and murder which excite our just indignation. We are assured that there the loyal and true citizens are again under the ban of that malignant spirit which incited and sustained the Rebellion. We cannot wisely ignore this condition of public affairs. It must be met, not by recreancy to ennobling principles, not by timidity of purpose and unsafe concessions, but by strengthening loyalty through wise and considerate statesmanship. The nation requires a prompt and final settlement on all the questions at issue, so that union, peace, and prosperity, in the fullest sense, may return to the country and Government.

By the Constitution of the United States, the legislation required for the general security and public welfare of the people is entrusted to Congress, and to that we must look for such a plan of adjustment as will punish treason, protect loyalty, and secure the National Government. When this plan has been devised and adopted, it will be the duty of the Executive to see that it is enforced. The claim that would unite the power to make and enforce laws and proceedings for the public welfare is untenable under our Constitution and Government. After a full examination and protracted discussion it was decided by Congress that a Constitutional amendment defining citizenship, uniting representation with suffrage, excluding from important offices the leaders of the Rebellion, sustaining the inviolability of the debt incurred for the suppression of the Rebellion, and preventing the assumption of that created by treason, was a wise, just, and loyal adjustment of all the points involved.

Such an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by the required two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it has been transmitted to me by the Secretary of State of the United States, for ratification by the Legislature of this State.

I herewith enclose a copy of the joint resolutions passed by Congress, June 13th, 1866, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the following words:—

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article XIV.—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

I recommend the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey. I regard it as the most lenient amnesty ever offered to treason, while every provision is wisely adapted to the welfare of the whole country. Its immediate adoption by three-fourths of the States will insure the settlement of all the questions at issue, and unite a whole people in the work of perpetuating and strengthening a free Government.

While questions of great importance are pressing upon the attention of Congress, New Jersey—through an existing vacancy, and the protracted illness of one of its Senators—is unrepresented in the Senate of the United States. As the existing vacancy took place during the first meeting of the Legislature, no appointment could be made by me, and I regard your election of a Senator as only second in importance to the ratification of the Constitutional amendment.

Since your first meeting an act has been passed by Congress, and approved by the President, regulating the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, a copy of which I herewith transmit. It is designed to render as certain as possible the representation of the States in the Senate, by preventing all factious opposition to the will of a majority of the Legislature.

Trusting that your deliberations and your actions may inure to the well-being of the State and nation, I commit these subjects into your hands. I feel confident that the Providence which has guarded us thus far will evoke good out of evil, and make us a people worthy of the blessings we enjoy.

MARCUS L. WARD.

Trenton, N. J., September 10, 1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Bill to Ratify the Constitutional Amendment—Speech of Mr. J. M. Scovel.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TRENTON, September 11.—In the Senate this morning President Scovel called Senator Horner, of Ocean county, to the chair, and then offered a bill for the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, which was passed to a second reading without opposition.

Senator Wurtz, Democrat, of Hunterdon, spoke in opposition to the bill, and characterized the amendment as a partisan measure, which conflicted in many respects with the Constitution, laws, and usages of New Jersey.

Senator Scovel, representative from Camden, then spoke in favor of the proposed amendment as follows:—

Speech of Hon. James M. Scovel on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. President:—Eleven of the original thirteen States sent their representatives to the first Constitutional Congress on the 3d of March, 1789. On the following day the new Constitution of the United States went into legal operation. Never since that day, or, if you please, never since New Jersey ratified this Constitution on the 18th of December, 1787, has so solemn a duty confronted any legislative assembly as that which confronts the Legislature of New Jersey to-day.

Not two years have passed since the dauntless valor of our citizen soldiers vanquished the audacity of a Rebellion—the outgrowth of sectional selfishness and barbarism—a Rebellion plotted, if not organized, for more than a quarter of a century. We paused, as our armed legions disbanded, waiting for a peace which should be permanent forever because based upon eternal justice and the rights of man.

But, alas! as the smoke of battle cleared away, he who had dreamed of that peace which might come to stay was slain by the hand of an assassin. The shouts of victory from an army with banners was suddenly changed into mourning.

As a nation of freemen wept bitter tears over the grave of its Commander-in-Chief—as kind, as gentle, and as great a spirit as "e'er wove earth about it"—many a vow was registered in heaven that the basest murder in history, combining all that was criminal in crime, would never be forgotten, and should not go unwhipped of justice.

Whether as a nation we shall keep our pledges made to the world and the men who have borne the battle, remains to be seen. If we do not keep the word of promise to the ear and to the hope, it will not be for lack of opportunity.

The amendment abolishing slavery, with a little Presidential pressure at the hands of Abraham Lincoln and his successor, became part of the organic law of the land.

Slavery is dead in name. But that the accursed spirit of human bondage is dead in fact as well as in name, I beg again to doubt, as I doubted in the Senate in February last.

An Adjutant-General, just returned from the State of Texas, reconstructed on the Johnson plan, says that the old relation of slave and master now exists in thirty counties of that State as much as it did in 1860. Former slave-owners yet give $10 in gold for "a negro as he runs," in the hope that human bondage will again have the sanction of law, and if Chief Justice Ruffin's opinion is good law in the Southern States, there is danger that the anti-slavery amendment, now a part of the text of the Constitution, may yet be declared not binding upon the Southern conscience.

For, we confess it with shame, no surprise can await any lover of his country when one beholds an almost successful effort to pack the Supreme Court with judges who will declare the Civil Rights Bill an unconstitutional measure.

Can the nation advance, when Cabinet Ministers are appointed to places of public trust because they do not rise higher than the dead level of the judicial conscience which declared that 'a negro had no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

Surely we progress backwards towards the days of Buchanan, when we see Cornelius Wendell, who is said to have offered a bushel of gold to pass the Lecompton bill, again grow sleek over the fleshpots of the public printing at the national capital. Surely the Declaration of Independence is a "glittering generality," and not a living verity, when the spirit of rebellion, under color of the law, commits murder at New Orleans unrebuked by Executive power.

But we are now considering a practical remedy for the disease which afflicts the body politic.

Article I, Section 3 of that Constitution which declares that the people ordained it to establish justice and secure domestic tranquility," declares that:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three-fifths of all other persons.*"

Remember, this clause does not say by adding to the whole number of free persons all other persons *who are slaves.* It meant that the black man in bondage should be counted as three-fifths of a man, but it did not like to call him a slave. The slave-owners then claimed and received representation for their slaves. They now ask just what they had before the Rebellion, with the addition of the two-fifths, by enumerating the blacks who were, until the adoption of the first amendment, slaves. The black man was admitted to be three-fifths of a man in 1860. Now, since 200 000 of his race have helped us to win the fight for manliness, for justice, for liberty, and for equal rights to all, the late slave-owner modestly asks that the black, though he pays taxes and aids in educating the white, shall not be a man at all; that, as he emerges from the darkness of slavery, he shall not elevate himself, but shall increase the power and insolence of his late master.

Never before was such monstrous injustice a part of Executive policy. Why, Mr. President, the Government which would permit such powers to exist by implication even in the text of its organic law, may be *called* a Republic! It is no republic. To say that it rests on the consent of the governed is a mockery—for it establishes injustice, and by giving to three hundred thousand landholders a monopoly of power in eleven slave States, practically organizes Rebellion by disfranchising the only element of loyalty which does not spit upon and deride the flag of our country.

Side by side with this new political heresy, advanced by the Vice-President of the Rebellion, and now the Southern leader of the Johnson party, who said before a committee of Congress:—

"*Georgia will accept no conditions of restoration*, she claims to come back with the privilege of representation in Congress unimpaired. All through the war they had the right to come back and assist in the legislation of the country!"

Can the power of assurance any further go? And Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, echoes the sentiment of Alexander H. Stephens; and the gathering clansmen of Breckinridge Democracy, fresh from the Wigwam, shout Amen!

The plain common sense of the North cannot see the "inexorable logic" of this position. It sees the fallacy of its falsehood, and says, "We cannot discern your right to come back with the privilege of representation. The exercise of right and the performance of obligations go together. You have discharged no duty you owe the nation. Your States are not out of the Union, and they never were, though you did your best, and succeeded in getting into rebellion against the Union."

The common sense of the North again says—"We have reason to fear the terrible unity of Southern politicians. No men are more cunning in calculating political dynamics. We want you back into the Union; we want you to assist in the legislation of the country! but what we want, what we sternly demand, and what we propose to have, is *some guarantee for the future.* Some State Governments ceased to exist in law when you spurned the Constitution of our common country. They ceased to exist in fact, because they were driven out by Sherman's victorious legions. The Southern States themselves are in the Union, and would have so remained though every citizen became a traitor to his Government. The State never dies; not so the Government. If these States are not in the Union, as we contend they are and have been, we are not bound to guarantee republican forms of government."

Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution says:—"The United States (not the President, but the legislative and executive branches of the Government), the United States shall guarantee to *every State in the Union a republican form of government.*"

These States, lately in rebellion, have not republican governments, and that alone gives Congress jurisdiction to control their restoration, under this power to guarantee.

These views have the authority of Henry Winter Davis, in a letter written ten days before his untimely decease, and ought to carry weight from this great name; for this foremost son of Maryland was a brave and true a knight as ever entered the lists for the right, or ever raised a lance against error and oppression.

But, Mr. President, the great question which "gives us pause" is, how can we stay the refluent tide of this hysterical, latent, and still gigantic treason? How can we make pure law commensurate with perfect freedom?

First. Congress ought to do as it has practically done—annul Johnson's government in the rebellious States.

And, if we have the courage to greatly dare:—

Second. Make impartial suffrage the *sine qua non* of recognition.

Congress has practically refused to recognize Johnson's governments, by giving us the joint resolution which we are now considering, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. It is familiar to the country, and I shall not discuss it at length.

This amendment is not all the friends of universal liberty demand. It was all they could get. It is a practical illustration of Mr. Burke's idea that "generous sentiment and sound policy always go together."

The first section of this wise and just measure reaffirms the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, that no State shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The second section, instead of declaring for manhood suffrage, simply provides that in all the States, whenever the right to vote is denied to any male inhabitant, white or black, the basis of representation in all such States shall be reduced "in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens twenty-one years of age in such States." In other words, if the negro, North and South, cannot vote, he must not be made a basis for the disloyal man to acquire new power.

Section third of the amendment provides that the prominent leaders and office-holders, civil and military, of the Rebellion, shall not hold office "under the United States or any State," unless "a vote of two-thirds of each House remove the disability."

There is little danger but that more than enough of the ringleaders of secession will creep into power, even despite this section.

The fourth section of the amendment provides that the validity of the public debt shall not be questioned, nor the bounties to the soldiers; that neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay the Rebel debt; nor shall any claim for the loss or emancipation of slaves be allowed. Perhaps the States lately in rebellion are more bitterly hostile to this than to any other section of the amendment. Once compensation and emancipation were offered, hand to hand. Maryland and the border States then refused. Now let them accept, as the lesson of the war, emancipation without compensation.

To that just provision which makes it a part of the supreme law of the land, that the validity of the public debt, including bounties and pensions, shall never be questioned, no good citizen, and surely none of the "Boys in Blue," can ever object. And to the American mind and heart this section of the amendment is peculiarly gratifying and satisfactory.

England invested millions in the Rebel loan. It was, to some extent, a free-will offering of English hatred of the American experiment of a democratic republic. But, thank God! Richard Cobden told

[*Continued on the Fifth Page.*]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rebel Programme.

From the Tribune.

Ex-Governor H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, has very laboriously indorsed the Randall Convention, in a four-column letter to the *Augusta Chronicle*. There are many passages which deserve notice, as indications of what the Rebel States expect to gain by union with Copperheads. He urges the disaffected Rebels to sustain the Convention, because it "has *organized a party* pledged to the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution and of representation to the Southern States, without any other test of loyalty besides the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This is deeply interesting to us. It is the overshadowing question, paramount to all others. It is vital. I surrender none of the cherished political opinions of my life, so far as they are applicable to the situation in which we are left by the war, nor do I indorse such as I believe to be erroneous in the Philadelphia platform and address.

"But what avails the discussion of these now? What can we gain by argument?" Nothing; but he hopes to gain much through the help of the Convention, which he says is confessedly a movement of the President, who "desired it—First, to inaugurate good feeling and understanding between the friends of the Union, under the Constitution; secondly, to organize them into a party, to sustain his policy of restoration; and thirdly, to present fairly to the people of the whole country the distinct issue of reinstating the ten excluded States to their constitutional relations to the other States, without unconstitutional tests of loyalty." These are rather stale facts now, but Governor Johnson has very plainly shown their importance:—

"The world knows that the people of the South do not approve of all that was done by the Philadelphia Convention; nor is it pretended that our delegates did. Protest against what is objectionable, by our press or our people, is totally unnecessary, even as a matter of justice to ourselves. There is no need to define our position upon controverted questions of principle or policy; it is known and read of all men. When restored to representation we can argue and debate if occasion require it. We shall then have an audience; we shall even constitute a part of the tribunal to decide the questions discussed."

Again, this candid Rebel says:—

"The Southern States, by the act of secession, put in issue two questions:—First, the right to secede; and secondly, the perpetuation of slavery. Both have been decided against us, and we have accepted, in good faith, the award of the sword. With this exception, our constitutional rights are just what they were before the war; for it is certain that if, in the language of that 'Address,' the 'Government acquired no new power by the war,' the Southern States lost none. It were bootless to discuss these principles now. It is a great point gained that, amid the fiery play of the passions, a party has been organized that announces them. We can discuss, when the right of representation shall be accorded to us, with hope of success. * * * But to realize these anticipations, we must first be admitted to our representation in Congress. That is the great question—the essential vital condition precedent to any hope of better days for the South. And this depends upon the final success of the Philadelphia movement. Let us encourage that success."

We hold this language to be significant enough to alarm every citizen who is not prepared to admit that a State can rebel to-day and resume her full national position to-morrow, including the right to be of the jury and the judges in the trial of her treason. It is notorious that the Rebels do not accept the loyal resolutions which the Convention, in deference to the North, was compelled to adopt, but that they yield simply for a time in order to gain power. Governor Johnson has to that effect directly advised the South:—"We must get into Congress, and through the Convention is the only door; then we can repeal those odious laws, and compel the admission that, having yielded to the Government, it has no right to punish our crimes or require pledges that we will not renew them." This is his argument; it is that of the burglar who, detected in his crime, and knocked down by the officer, walks handcuffed into court, and demands a seat beside the judge.

Our Public Finances.

From the Times.

Mr. McCulloch has put forth a statement of the public debt which creates universal astonishment and almost universal gratification. He can never hope to please everybody connected with Wall street banking or his captious critics of the New York press. The first will have their disappointments, and the last must indulge their censures. But he is doing more. He is pleasing the people by the rapidity and skill with which he is reducing and funding the public debt. His success thus far is wonderful—the more so as he is neither disturbing the general business of the country or sacrificing the credit or market value of his stocks. The progress made in the month of August—to go no further back—amply vindicates his discretion, and justifies his steady refusal to place his six per cent. bonds for thirty or forty years beyond the power or privilege of the Government to redeem them in gold at a much earlier date. He has fairly demonstrated in the last few months that the entire public debt can be paid off in less than one-third the time which certain of his Wall street advisers have been insisting he should take, on a straight-out or unconditional loan at the highest rate of gold interest. And by the use of his new bonds of 1865, for funding so much of the temporary obligations of the Treasury as he may not be able to pay at maturity in 1867 and 1868 from his surplus revenues, he intimates his unwillingness to commit the Government to a high rate of interest a single day longer than the money can be borrowed, after five years, at a lower rate, wherewith to pay off the 5-20s in gold coin. That there is no necessity for such committal is shown by the premium which the new 5-20s now command in the market, and the premium borne by the 7-30 per cent. notes, convertible into 5-20s. Indeed, there was no real necessity for exceeding five per cent. from the start, had Congress afforded proper encouragement to the consolidation of the entire debt at this rate last summer.

A few months ago the public were rather incredulous in regard to the practicability, or even possibility, of reducing the debt to two thousand millions before or by the time the short Treasury paper—then outstanding in the shape of certificates of indebtedness and deposit and compound and 7-30 notes—would fall due, or required to be paid or renewed. Yet it is now seen that this object is not only feasible, but the fact itself almost accomplished. From five or eight millions per month, while yet the arrearages of the war were absorbing most of the receipts of the Treasury, the rate of reduction has gone up to an average reduction of twenty-five millions per month since the 1st of June, and even to thirty-seven millions for the single month of August. The application of the cash balances left in the Treasury at the close of that month, if it were demeed advisable to convert the gold portion thereof, would at once reduce the interest-bearing debt, as it stood on the 1st September, to $2,134,461,914, and the surplus revenues of the next four months would undoubtedly bring the figure down to $2,000,000,000 by the 31st December, 1866, in place of the 30th June, 1867, leaving outstanding $461,221,254 of greenback and other circulation, free of all interest charge upon the Treasury.

Another Specimen of the Management of Affairs in Wall Street.

From the Herald.

We have published an account of the collapse of a Wall street institution, produced by the alleged extensive embezzlements of its treasurer. The story is an old one, and only remarkable because of the amount of money involved. The defaulting treasurer or cashier has become as standard a character in our financial associations as the heavy villain in the domestic drama. Presidents and directors of banks and stock companies seem to regard these frequent defalcations as matters of course, and take no precautions to prevent and few measures to punish them. So loosely are affairs conducted that when an *expose* occurs it is impossible for those concerned to ascertain accurately how much money has been stolen. The temptations thrown in the way of cashiers, clerks, treasurers, and tellers by this careless mode of transacting business are almost irresistible, and the fact that the criminals are generally permitted to escape, even when their operations are detected, adds another powerful incentive to crime.

In the case of the Nassau Bank—to which we referred a few days ago—the embezzlement was discovered by accident. The detective police happened to notice a person of gentlemanly appearance haunting the Broadway gambling houses, and upon making certain inquiries they discovered that he was the cashier of the Nassau Bank, and had been losing large sums at play. Thereupon they went to the Bank President and informed him of the fact, and an investigation disclosed the connection between the gambling operations of the cashier and the missing money at the Bank. The case before us was revealed by a circumstance quite as accidental. A stock company had been formed for purposes fully set forth in our report, and an ex-Secretary of War, an ex-Governor of New Hampshire, an ex-Treasurer of the United States Mint, and an ex-Secretary of State of the State of New York, with many reputable merchants in this and other cities, were associated in the enterprise. The ex-Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia was elected treasurer of the Company, and in his banking-house the preliminary meetings of the shareholders were held. A board of directors having been chosen, it was agreed to subscribe the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each to start the Company, and the money was paid in to the treasurer. Other subscriptions were also received, and as the names of those in charge of the concern appeared to guarantee its stability, the general public began to buy up the stock. It is supposed that, in addition to the other receipts, at least thirty thousand dollars must have reached the treasurer in the form of remittances by letter; but the amount may really have been double that sum.

In the meantime the treasurer was residing in grand style at a fashionable hotel. The customary indulgences in high living, fine wines, fast horses, and Havana cigars fill out this chapter of the story. Of course there was a woman in this as in every similar case. Like Jenkins, this treasurer had a wife and family to support besides his illegitimate establishment. He seems to have had a follower, too, who had obtained some knowledge of his crime, and drew upon him for funds in the ordinary style of these fellows in novels. Affairs drifted along in this happy routine for some time, and although the capital of the company was being daily misappropriated, the president and directors were unsuspicious and the stockholders none the wiser. At last came the accident to which we have alluded, resulting in the revelation of the defalcations. A carpenter had done some work in the banking-house, and brought in a bill which was declared exorbitant. Payment was consequently refused, and the carpenter instituted a suit against the firm and recovered judgment. In liquidating the claim the treasurer gave a check which had been paid in by a merchant of this city as a subscription to the stock of the company. When this merchant took up his check he noticed that it had been used to defray the private debt of the treasurer, and at once demanded an investigation. If the treasurer had only cashed the check himself and handed the carpenter the money he might have gone on swindling for another year undiscovered. This accident, however, checked him in his career. He appeared before the investigating committee appointed by the directors, promised to produce his accounts next day at noon, and of course ran away. Although this occurred on the 2d of July, and the defaulter resides in Philadelphia, no effort has yet been made for his arrest.

Now, what shall we say of such gross mismanagement as these facts reveal? What is the use of a president who does nothing but draw his salary, and of a board of directors who direct nobody? Here is a company composed of responsible gentlemen, and officered by financiers of experience, and yet its treasurer is allowed to appropriate its funds undetected by any of these shrewd business men, and is only discovered through the accidental agency of a carpenter. When the treasurer is found out he runs away, no attempt being made to stop or to pursue him. After he is gone the company cannot tell how much money he has embezzled. The very fact of his crime is kept from the public as long as possible, although unsuspecting persons may still be subscribing to the company's stock. If it were not for the *Herald* and its enterprise the true state of the case might have been concealed for years, as it already has been for months. We could have published the information which we gave yesterday some time ago had we not been obliged to verify every statement by careful examination, instead of being assisted by the company in making the fraud public, as a warning to all concerned. But, useful as such warnings may be to the people at large, they seem totally unheeded by the conductors of our financial institutions. One after another these defalcations are exposed, but the next week another of the same sort is allowed to happen. Certainly our financiers ought to be wise enough to guard against these endless repetitions of the same fraud. If we must have crimes let there be some little variety about them. This farce of the innocent president, the unsophisticated directors, and the knavish cashier or treasurer begins to grow tiresome and to be played out. People will soon believe, and very rightly, that there is no institution in Wall street worthy of confidence, and that men who are wise and keen enough in their own private business become foolish and blind when organized into boards of directors or placed in the presidential chairs. But, for the sake of all those who already have funds invested in stocks or deposited in banks, we again call upon each company to rigidly overhaul its accounts, and we intend to urge the Legislature, at its next session, to institute a thorough investigation of these institutions.

Mr. Beecher's Second Letter.

From the World.

Mr. Beecher has written to one of his parishioners a letter, which was read in Plymouth Church on Sunday, vindicating his noble and statesmanlike letter indorsing the Cleveland Convention. This second letter is as wise, manly, and considerate as the first, to which it gives additional value by showing the tenacity with which the views expressed in the first are held, and the discrimination with which they have been formed. To be sure, it is not written from the standpoint of a Democrat, nor should we greatly respect Mr. Beecher if it were. A man of capacity and sincerity cannot fling a sudden summersault, and discredit all he has been doing with great publicity and zeal for twenty years. Mr. Beecher remains a Republican; remains a devoted friend of the black race; remains a vigorous advocate of the right of the negroes to the ballot; and declares his disapproval of certain points in the character and certain acts in the recent course of President Johnson.

And it is *because* he thus stands on his old ground, because he repudiates any political alliance with President Johnson or the Democratic party, that the Cleveland letter, and this new letter reaffirming its principles, have so great a value. Had the Cleveland letter been written by a Democrat, its argumentative cogency—its statesmanlike breadth of view—would have been precisely the same; but it would have lacked its power to command, may compel, the attention of those who most need its teachings. The extreme radicals, being unable to confute its reasoning, attempted breaking its force by accusing Mr. Beecher of having enlisted under the banner of President Johnson, and virtually gone over to the Democrats. This was adroit, but it was not honest.

It was calculated to prevent a candid estimate of the force of Mr. Beecher's arguments, by making the millions of his Republican admirers believe that his arguments proceeded from a standpoint hostile to all their most cherished principles. The second letter says that the edge of the first cannot be blunted, nor its effect on Republicans be destroyed, by such unscrupulous representations. Mr. Beecher demonstrates in this second letter, that his desire for the prompt restoration of the Union is consistent with the steadiest adherence to the political doctrines with which he has so long been identified. He thereby removes the most formidable obstruction to the spread of his views in the Republican party.

Mr. Beecher believes the pending Constitutional amendment to be intrinsically just and reasonable, but he maintains that to postpone the restoration of the Southern States for its ratification would be a virtual decision to postpone reconstruction for years, and incur all the hazard of mischief which would thence result. "Either," he says, "the advantages of the Union are fallacious, or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and, especially, subject the freedmen to the very worst condition of society which can well exist." Mr. Beecher desires the election of representatives to Congress, this fall, who favor the early admission of the recusant States. "In this spirit," he says, "and for this end, I drew up my Cleveland letter. I deem its views sound; I am not sorry that I wrote it."

Mr. Beecher dissects the character and criticizes the conduct of President Johnson; but he animadverts, with almost equal disapproval, on the course which has been pursued towards the President by the majority of the Republican party. As Mr. Beecher represents it, the leading Republicans have shown a foolish and lamentable want of tact in their treatment of the President. They tried to influence a proud, sensitive, pugnacious, dogmatic man by browbeating; and they have reaped what they sowed. With the strong and passionate qualities which Mr. Beecher ascribes to the President, he gives him credit for much natural kindness, and says that the South, by approaching him with perfect submission and appealing to his generosity, have completely outmanœuvred the Republicans, and won the President by the superiority of their tactics.

Had the Republicans shown more wisdom and a better appreciation of Mr. Johnson's character, there might have been perfect concert of action between him and Congress, and objects could easily have been accomplished which have now become impossible. The President being a Southerner, brought into temporary sympathy with the Republicans by the war, was in constant danger of relapse, unless treated with great consideration; and when they were foolish enough to provoke a contest of stubbornness and dogmatism, they ought to have known that in these qualities they would find at least their match, and that, in the heat and elegation of such a contest, they would probably drive him back into his old detestation of Northern fanaticism. This criticism of Mr. Beecher's, so far as it is well founded, goes to show that the Republicans have thrown away their only opportunity to carry their policy by the method they propose: and that nothing now remains for them but to restore the Southern States, and fall back upon their old resources of argument and agitation.

RUSSIA.

The American Naval Officers in Moscow—Toast by Mr. Fox.

Moscow Telegram (August 27) to London Press.

At a banquet given by the American Embassy, Mr. Fox proposed the following toast:—"Each time when danger has threatened Russia, American sympathies have been with her. If American hearts were visible, we should behold them as united to Russia as are here the Russian and American flags. May this bond be strengthened forever by our blood."

Russian Thanks to Congress for its Congratulations to the Czar.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff has just forwarded to President Johnson, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, a letter of thanks to Congress for its vote of congratulation to the Czar on his escape from assassination. That communication will be sent by a diplomatic messenger to America, and be delivered solemnly by the Russian Minister at Washington. A medal to commemorate the occasion will also be struck at the Mint of St. Petersburg, and will be presented to each member of the United States Chambers. On one side will be engraved in Russian characters the reply of the Emperor Alexander to Mr. Fox, the American representative, and on the other the name of the member for whom it is destined.

The American Officers at Kostroma and a Cable Despatch to Washington.

At the banquet given to the American officers at Kostroma, a town about two hundred miles from St. Petersburg, the following despatch was sent by the Atlantic cable to the Russian Minister at Washington:—

"KOSTROMA, September 5.—The Americans are in Kostroma. We wish prosperity and glory to the United States. KARTZOFF,

"Marshal of the Nobility."

The Insurrection in Siberia.

Moscow Telegram (August 25) to London Press.

Intelligence received here from Irkutsk states that in the possession of one of the captured insurgents named Dombrofiski, who had assumed the title of Captain of the Staff of the Siberian Legion, revolutionary handbills and letters were discovered, showing that the insurgents had organized five squadrons of troops. Of these the principal number were provided with arms, some of them, however, being armed with scythes. On the 5th of July 200 Polish prisoners, who had been defeated and captured in Transbaikalien, were brought in Irkutsk.

DETAILS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Irkutsk Telegram (July 15) to London Press.

About 1000 Poles, condemned to penal servitude, who were working on roads at a distance of 100 versts from this place, revolted during the night of the 6th instant. They ill treated their commander, Colonel Schwartz, beat the soldiers, bound them with ropes, etc., and took off their coats, which they put on themselves. Then they attacked a military station, which they pillaged, and marched towards the mills of Petrowski and the auriferous sands belonging to the Crown, where a large number of Poles were working. On their road they took away all the horses belonging to the post stages, pillaged and burned down the villages, tore down the telegraph wires, and destroyed the bridges and ferry boats. It is reported that a large number of Poles who had been authorized to settle in that province had joined the insurgents. However, they all soon contrived to arm themselves and to possess ammunition. Evidently, everything had been prepared long beforehand by the Polish colonists. The commander-in-chief of East Siberia, General Korsakow, had left some time ago for the Camoor (4000 versts from Irkutsk) for a tour of inspection; the telegraph being cut off, it has been impossible to inform him of the insurrection, but the Governor of Irkutsk lost no time in taking the necessary measures.

Besides a strong detachment directly sent against the insurgents, other troops have been despatched by steamers running on the Baikal, and artillery detachments have been also sent to the pursuit from Verkne Oudinsk. The Imperial troops and the insurgents were already skirmishing. Colonel Tchermaiew, who was superintending the road works, was found in a wood, tied to a tree, and badly wounded. The body of Mr. Porokhow, aide-de-camp to the Chief the Staff, and who had been killed by the Poles, arrived at Irkutsk on the 11th of July, with some wounded soldiers. General Kubel, Chief of the Staff of the troops in Siberia, is gone to take the command against the insurgents. Poles made prisoners are beginning to arrive here.

It is stated that the insurgents, surrounded on every side by the Imperial troops, have retreated in the woods; but they are hemmed in by the troops and the volunteers—the latter belonging mostly to the Toungouses and Bouriates, who are excellent sharpshooters. The town is much agitated, because it contains many inhabitants and employes who are Poles. Foot and horse troops patrol the whole night; in every street are stationed ten mounted Cossacks and ten on foot. The heat is excessive; yet no one dares to go from town either to bathe or walk in the woods. Advices received to-day from Ousolie (Crown Mills, sixty versts from Irkutsk) announce that the Poles working here have also revolted; likewise in the towns of Kansk and Balagansk.

Yet, by a decree dated 13th of April last, the Emperor had considerably mitigated the condition of the Poles deported in Siberia. Those condemned to penal servitude for six years were made colonists; those who were colonists received permission to circulate freely through the whole of Siberia. It seems that they have availed themselves of this act of clemency only to mutiny, kill, and pillage, for escape was out of the question.

The Polish mutiny in Siberia was caused not by a conspiracy, but by sheer despair. Thousands of political exiles, victims of the last rebellion, were employed in making roads from Irkutsk to Kiachta, along the telegraph to the Chinese frontier, and from Verchnei Udinsk through Nerchinsk to Petropaulovsk in Kamtschatka. They were divided into many detachments, one of which, being stationed in Kultuk, on Lake Baikal, was so badly provisioned that the men began to die off fast, and the survivors, seeing the like fate for themselves, resolved either to provide a remedy or fall in in the attempt. Accordingly, they surprised their guards on the night of July 20, and having possessed themselves of their arms, cut down some hundreds, among whom were Colonel Schat and some other officers. Other Polish detachments have joined them. The number of insurgents was swelled to several thousands. The Buryates, or natives of the region, were compelled to supply the warlike band with horses and victuals, and in some cases did not scruple to make common cause with them. Four companies of infantry and six guns sent against them from Irkutsk were attacked by the Poles, who had placed themselves in ambush on the banks of the Selenga, and defeated with great slaughter.

Of two more detachments subsequently despatched in search of the mutineers, one took up a fortified position in the monastery of Posolsk, where it was besieged and defeated by the Poles; the other crossed from Irkutsk to the eastern shores of Lake Baikal, where it fell in with a horde of Buryates, and was forced to retreat. Meanwhile the Poles continued their march in the direction of Nerchinsk, with a view to liberate the numerous prisoners detained in the mines of that province. The above is the Polish version of what has occurred, while the Russians assert that the rebellion was crushed in the bud, and has been long over.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 13th instant.
9 4 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting. A. B. ALMAN,
8 25 15t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.

This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.
CURLIS DAVIS,
8 13 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea-shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 13 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11:37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chestnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chestnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old stand, J. S. McCHESNEY, No. 863 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 29 1mo

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 6t PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 6 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?

THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET,
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 16 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 6 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2366 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT:
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 6

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET.

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smwom

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. O. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bores of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.
I. P. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.

We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William H. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Perfect Mch'anus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. (8 14 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.)

MASS MEETING OF THE JOHNSON-CLYMER PARTY.—Last evening a mass meeting of the friends of President Johnson was held at the County Court House, the object of which was to organize a Johnson Club of the Sixth Ward.

Peter Fritz, Jr., presided.

Hon. William F. Johnston was introduced, and was received with much enthusiasm. He then delivered an address on the duties and responsibilities of citizens in the present state of the country. He argued that one of the first duties of every man in a Government framed like that of the United States is to yield obedience to it; to respect the citizen who has been chosen for the time being as the executor of the law, for in respecting him you show respect for the law itself. We are about, he said, to enter upon a great political contest, which may last six months or six years. No man could tell when it would be ended, and it should not be but on the triumph of right.

The Constitution should be handed down to posterity as it was received from those who went before us. If the chief duty of the citizen is to respect the executor of the law as the representative of the law itself, what shall be thought of an attempt to hold him up to ridicule and contempt? What of the conduct of Congress in the attacks made upon the head of the nation, continued unceasingly for six months? There is no more insidious way to attack a government than to attack its chosen head. What have we seen in the halls of Congress? A body of men representing only a portion of the country have wasted months in devising measures to oppress another portion of the people. We are told by a few members of Congress that this Constitution is not the Constitution of the country, and propositions have been made to remodel it. That must not be. In the contest which is about to take place there must be no neutrals; every man must take sides, and those who want the Government to be perpetuated must sustain the Government.

The speaker then glanced at the question of representation. He said that, according to the proposed change, New England, not having a large negro population, will not lose any of her members of Congress, but Pennsylvania will. He thought the people of Pennsylvania would not agree to this, though the members of Congress from this State had acted with the New Englanders.

He had no objection to the change, if the representation in the Senate of the United States was to be based upon the number of voters as is proposed by the House of Representatives. Mr. Johnson closed by referring to the visit of President Johnson to Philadelphia. He said that if the city authorities had not turned out to receive him, the people had done it, which was far more gratifying to him. The speaker fully endorsed the action of the National Union Convention which met in this city, and he thought the people would yield assent to all the principles promulgated by it. He closed amid much applause, and was followed by Oliver P. Corman, Esq. The meeting was large and quite enthusiastic.

A SAMPSON AMONG LOCOMOTIVES.—The Lehigh & Mahanoy Branch of the L. V. R. R. has just added to its rolling stock a new locomotive, which for its size and power exceeds any locomotive in use in that part of the country. The name of this new engine is "Consolidation No. 63," and was built by M. W. Baldwin & Co., of this city, from designs furnished by Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Master Machinist of the L. and M. Branch. The Consolidation weighs 58 tons 6 cwt., 20-inch cylinder, with 24-inch stroke; has 8 driving wheels, 48 inches in diameter, with but a single truck; length of furnace 9 feet; 173 inch flues. The Consolidation is built on a new principle, which gives it great power, viz., having only one "truck," which bears none of the engine's weight, but is merely a guide and contributes to keeping the track.

The weight of the engine rests on the drivers, and as a consequence gives them a power of adhesion which cannot be obtained with the ordinarily constructed locomotive. Another peculiarity of the Consolidation is that it will turn a curve with any engine built. The Reading Railroad has an engine ten tons heavier than the Consolidation, but it can only be used on portions of the road; to turn short curves it is useless. A few days since the Consolidation was put to a test, drawing 107 empty coal cars up a grade of 96 feet to the mile—pretty good evidence that the Consolidation is entitled to rank as a Sampson among the locomotives. Another trial was made afterwards, when 75 empty cars were drawn up a 146 feet grade, which is about 60 per cent. better than an ordinary locomotive has yet accomplished.

PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—At the Central Station, yesterday, a man who gave the name of Edward G Gordon, but who was better known as Dutch Heinrichs, of New York, had a hearing on the charge of being a professional thief. The prisoner was arrested on one of the Sixth street cars, about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, in company with one or two others. When first spoken to, he said he was going from New York to Washington, and did not want to get off the car. At Sixth and Minor streets he ran through the car and attempted to make his escape, and Officer Levy discharged his pistol, without effect, at him. The detective, upon being asked if he knew the prisoner, said he had heard it said he was a professional; didn't know that he had been arrested in this city.

Chief Franklin testified that the prisoner was a professional thief; that he had been arrested in this city on the charge of robbing the First National Bank, and that a bill of indictment had been found against him. He had obtained bail and had been a fugitive from justice. It is in this way that so many persons charged with offenses escape punishment through the instrumentality of professional bail-goers. Heinrich was committed for ninety days under the professional thieves' law.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—Last evening the firemen elected Assistant Engineers. In the First District Terence McCusker and William Butler were the candidates. Mr. McCusker was elected. His headquarters were at the Moyamensing Hose House, and the various companies voting in his favor visited the Hose House and cheered the successful candidate. The Philadelphia Hose Company, headed by a band of music, was among those who thus paraded. The Moyamensing Hose House was illuminated, and a display of fireworks, firing of cannon, and bonfires in the neighborhood made up the demonstration.

In the Second District the candidates were George Hensler, of the Mechanic Engine Company; E. F. Drumel, of the Diligent Hose Company; Thomas Brooks, of the Northern Liberty Engine Company; and Joseph S. Robinson, of the Vigilant Engine Company. As far as could be ascertained, Mr. Hensler had a sufficient number of votes to elect him, and his election was conceded by Mr. Robinson, the next highest candidate.

In the Third District, Joseph Van Osten, of the Liberty Engine, was elected.

In the Fourth District, Edward Wright, of the Washington Fire Company, was elected.

MEETING AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon the Southern Loyalists appointed by the late Convention to travel over the route taken by the President, assembled at the Union League House. About thirty or forty were present, including Governors Brownlow and Hamilton, Colonel Stokes, Hon. Joseph J. Stewart, of Baltimore, and other prominent gentlemen. As representative of the Committee on Reception, Hon. John P. Verree, in a neat and eloquent address, introduced the delegates to General Robeson, of New Jersey, expressing the gratification of the League at the opportunity they had of extending hospitalities to their Southern brethren, and also sympathy with the noble work in which they were about to engage.

General Robeson made some appropriate remarks, welcoming the delegates to New Jersey, to which ex-Governor Hamilton, on behalf of the delegates, responded at some length. The delegates took their departure from the city at 3½ o'clock.

DEATH OF HON. JOSIAH RANDALL.—Yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions, Charles N. Mann, Esq., announced the death of Hon. Josiah Randall, and in a few words paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased.

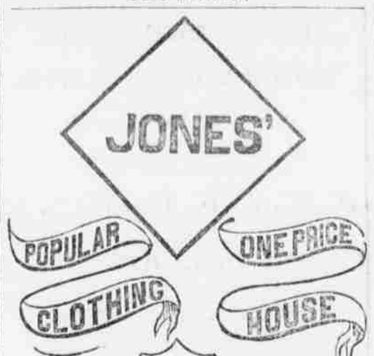
Judge Ludlow, in reply, said:—We hear with very great pain of the death of Mr. Randall, and we desire to do all in our power to honor his memory. The deceased was an eloquent and learned practitioner half a century ago, and maintained his exalted character to the last. He belonged to that generation of honorable lawyers which did much to establish the reputation of this bar. As one and another of the seniors of the bar sink into the grave, it will be well for us if we not only honor the dead, but emulate their example, and thus prove that they have not lived in vain. The motion of the District Attorney is granted, and it is ordered that the Court adjourn to 10 A. M. to-morrow. Let the Clerk make a minute of these proceedings.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—Four handsome buildings are to be erected on the east side of Broad street, south of Columbia avenue, the permits having been taken out for the same. These buildings will be four stories in height, and seventy feet deep. A church for a Methodist Episcopal congregation is to be erected on the Germantown road, above Broad street, which is to have a front of 50 feet and a depth of 75 feet. Two stores and dwellings combined have been erected at Fifth and Dickerson streets, and four dwellings in the same neighborhood; two dwellings are in the course of construction on Reed street, between Third and Fourth; four dwellings are being erected on Sixteenth street, below Lombard; and in other neighborhoods the building operations are progressing.

MEETING OF THE WEST NEW JERSEY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This society will hold the Fifty-fifth Anniversary Meeting with the North Baptist Church of Camden, to-day, the 11th instant, commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., will preach the opening sermon, and Rev. A. J. Hires the doctrinal sermon. The body, at its last anniversary, comprised forty-five churches, with a membership of over seven thousand. The association year now closing has been one of large prosperity and increase.

ACCIDENT.—Last evening, a driver, name unknown, was thrown from a cart at Ridge avenue and Wallace street, and was severely injured. The accident occurred through another cart being run into it, and the driver of the latter, Henry Lide, was arrested and held to bail to await the other's injuries.

CLOTHING.



SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 **CHESNUT STREET,**
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 **MARKET STREET,**

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.
I. S. CUSTER & SON
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 726 **ARCH Street, Below Eighth,**
Where they have now on hand a large assortment of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [8 15 wsm1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7.15. Curtain rises at 8.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 11,
SECOND WEEK
of the Engagement of
The Distinguished Lyric Tragedienne,
MADLLE VESTVALI,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of John Brougham's Grand Spectacular Drama, in five acts, entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
with its Splendid New Scenery, by R. S. Smith.
Angelo (with songs).....VESTVALI
Supported by the
STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY,
and the NEW ORCHESTRA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 12,
First night of an entirely new drama, founded on Reinwer's beautiful novel, "Night and Morning," and entitled
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 15,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Last Night of the high Successful Engagement of the Young, Beautiful, and Gifted
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 11,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Fra Diavolo.....Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Zerlina.....Miss IRENE WORRELL
Lady Allcash.....Miss JENNIE WORRELL
To be followed by the Comic Drama entitled
CROSSING THE LINE.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama entitled
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Friday Evening—Benefit of Miss JENNIE WORRELL.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 11,
Second Appearance of the Distinguished Artists,
MR. FRANK MAYO
AND
MRS. AGNES PERRY,
who will appear in the celebrated Drama (from the French) of
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Manuel.....Mr. FRANK MAYO
Marguerite.....Mrs. AGNES PERRY
Caspar Lareque.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
MR. AND MRS. W. H. FLORENCE,
who will appear in THREE PIECES, and
NINE CHARACTERS,
with SONGS and DANCES,
TO-NIGHT,
Tyrone Powers' Drama entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK;
OR, AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
and
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
Mr and Mrs. FLORENCE
in nine characters, with songs and dances.

ROBERT HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE."
ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE HALL
A DECIDED SUCCESS—SECOND WEEK.
Heller's New Spectral Parlor Pantomime (first night), "PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
An entire change of every act this week.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 10 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREE, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 5m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

KELLEY'S GRAND
NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE
WABASH AVENUE RINK,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866,
AT WHICH TIME
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS,
Will be Presented to Ticket-Holders.

Capital Prize $30,000.
NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Gift, in Greenbacks		$30,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks		10,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks		5,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks		4,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks		3,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks		2,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, $1000	each	20,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 500	each	10,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 100	each	2,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 50	each	1,000
800 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 10	each	8,000
1000 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 5	each	5,000
1 Gift, Residence in Chicago		5,000
10 Gifts, Lot in Chicago, $5.0	each	5,000
40 Gifts, Pianos, $500	each	20,000
20 Gifts, Melodeons, $150	each	3,000
100 Gifts, Rifles, $20	each	2,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, $150	each	30,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, 100	each	20,000
200 Gifts, Silver Watches, 65	each	13,000
300 Gifts, Silver Watches, 40	each	12,000
247 543 Gifts, worth		247 543

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have met with unparalleled success, in spite of the many swindling schemes that have been presented to the people by irresponsible parties. This last consideration has, however, operated to delay our sales, and prevent our Agents from properly reporting, until we were fully able to satisfy them that our enterprise is what it has been represented to be. In consequence, we are compelled to extend the time of drawing until the 28th of September, at which time the Illinois State Fair will be held, when it will positively occur.

Arrangements are now being made for the drawing. The checks 500,000 in number, are nearly ready. The plan of drawing adopted is as follows:—Duplicate numbers, from 1 to 500,000, are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn; the whole drawing to be superintended by a committee appointed by the audience. The Wabash Avenue Rink has been engaged, as will be seen by the following:—

CHICAGO, August 21, 1866.

This is to certify that Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co have this day leased the Wabash Avenue Rink for the evening of the 28th day of September, and paid for the same the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.)
L. B. JOHNSON & Co.
Lessees of the Rink.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to take charge of the same.

All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the drawing as soon as published.

Tickets are for sale at the principal news agencies, hotels, and book stores, and at our office, No. 105 Randolph street. Price of tickets, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and three cent stamp for return postage.

Great inducements are offered to agents who are wanted everywhere. Write for our terms at once. Send reference with application.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 tickets to one address for	9 00
20 tickets to one address for	17 50
30 tickets to one address for	25 00
40 tickets to one address for	35 00
50 tickets to one address for	43 50

In every case send the name of each subscriber and their Post Office address. Money by drafts, Post Office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

We refer by permission to the following well-known business houses:—
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
SHELDON & CO., Publishers, New York.
JAMES L. HARLEM, Importer, New York.
CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers, Boston.
TAPPIN, MCKELLOP & CO., Commercial Agency, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS SAARBACH & SCHWARTZ Philadelphia.
SAMUEL D. BURLOCK (late Miller & Burlock), Philadelphia.
MOSS & CO., Philadelphia.

Address
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 RANDOLPH Street, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN J. KROMER,
SOLE AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA.
9 8 stu th 9t No. 403 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, n street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, econd street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8 000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north..	4 000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2 000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1 500
1 86 0d Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5 00
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20 000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
80 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25 000
10 000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,459 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	59,000
Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. G. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Dougaty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator Ohio
Hon. G. S. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1021 WALNUT Street.
29§ E. GN PIANO MANUFACT NG CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 6 per cent loan '71	$93 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,760	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,550 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	155,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		96,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett Jr.,	Edward Latourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 509 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 8 19m

GIBARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES J. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1866
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Fotias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1y2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAM L WILCOX, Secretary. 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

Our Victory in Maine.

SAYS the New York *World* of yesterday:—"There can be no question but that the radical majority in Maine will be decidedly reduced." Say the despatches from that State received last night, and confirmed to-day:—"The unprecedented majority of 22,000 secured last year has been increased in every town in the State, and the victory this year will exceed 25,000." So much for conservative prophecies in regard to the way the people of the country stand on the great issues of the day.

We can well afford to be exultant. In 1865 our party had the vast prestige of being the organization which had subdued the Rebellion. We had all the machinery of government in our favor; the patronage of the nation was directed towards securing a majority unprecedented. Our opponents were, by the facts of history, declared political incompetents, and the charge of favoring a defeated band of traitors was laid at their door. They were the scorn and contempt of the world. The Republican party was the party in power: to belong to it was an honor—to oppose it a social disgrace. With such a vast impetus in our favor, we gained seven thousand votes, and made Maine give 22,000, when heretofore she had given but 15,000.

This year everything has changed. The opposition had become the Administration. The vast national patronage was thrown against us. It was no longer a cause of obloquy to belong to the Democracy. No man need be ashamed, so far as social feeling was concerned, to belong to the conservative party. All the influence natural to possession was now in favor of the Democrats. They selected an able and a representative candidate; they fought the fight on the principles of the reconstruction policy of the Executive. The Republicans had no head. Congress, as a body, composed of hundreds of members, could not mould the campaign. They labored under every physical disadvantage, and had in their favor but a sense of right, true principles, and a dauntless courage which might be termed desperation. With their limbs girded up to the fight, with the breastplate of truth and the helmet of equal justice to all, they went forth to the battle, and have conquered, with such a victory that we can scarcely believe the good news, so good it is. "Have confidence in the people" has been the advice of both parties, and we have had confidence in the people, but not to the extent that they deserved. We had hoped that we would hold our own—we have gained everywhere. We believed that we would not be driven back—our whole line has advanced and taken up a new position in the front.

Great as our victory is, it but foreshadows what is yet to come. It is of no great importance so far as the actual result is concerned, whether General Chamberlain be elected Governor by 15,000 or 30,000. But it is of vital consequence so far as it indicates the spirit of the people, and the direction in which the political tide is running. Maine is a barometer by which we may judge of what kind of weather we will have in October. October controls November, and September indicates what will be the decision of October. Three States have spoken on the fair and open issue of the campaign, and all these have declared with increased power their determination to stand by Congress and the Constitutional amendment. It says in tones not to be mistaken, "We are in favor of equal justice and equal protection. A white vote is only equal to a white vote, and we deny to South Carolina any equality which entitles her citizens to have twice as much power at the polls as that of a citizen of the pine forests of Maine." Let us, then, be careful. The good cause will triumph. The people fully understand the issue, and with a full understanding will come victory to the side of right. The *Tribune* gives us a few stirring words, which will be fulfilled in our State at least:—

"Take heart, then, true patriots, everywhere! for we believe with new ardor that the spirit of the great North is not subdued, nor its intelligence deceived. In New York, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio in Michigan, in all the States to which are presented, in this memorable fall, the still living issues of freedom and slavery, the friends of progress will work with new energy and greater confidence The triumph in Maine is the result of work, and with equal earnestness every loyal State which votes in October or November should give, with Maine, a decisive gain on the Union majorities."

New Jersey.

"Alluding to the power which the State Constitution confers upon the Executive to convene the Legislature 'when public necessity requires it,' the Governor says, 'All will concede that this power should not be exercised on light and trivial considerations.' In this view, in which we entirely coincide, it is pertinent to ask why the radical Legislature of New Jersey is convened at this time for the express purpose of passing the amendment in opposition to the opinion of a large majority of the legal voters of the State, when only eight weeks from now the people will be called upon to elect a new and, in all probability, a totally different Legislature?"—*N. Y. World.*

—We will frankly answer that question. The present New Jersey Legislature was elected for the purpose of settling all questions which might arise between January 1, 1866, and January 1, 1867. It is its duty as well as its right to settle every such question, and it would be recreant to its duty did it shirk the issue of the Constitutional amendment, and in the fulfilment of its duty it will both adopt the amendment and elect a Senator.

Constitutional Study Needed.

WE look upon the issues this fall as involving fundamental constitutional questions of the gravest character. Beneath all the froth and foam of the excited discussions of the hour, there is a vital principle at stake—one that goes to the bottom of our Government.

The internal working of our Government has so far in our history been very smooth and harmonious. This has been owing, doubtless, to the fact that the three great branches of the Government—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary—have carefully refrained from touching upon one another's powers. Their functions are utterly distinct, and are mapped out in the Constitution in the plainest manner. So long as each confines itself to its appropriate and legitimate sphere, no discord or jarring is possible. No matter how diverse may be the views of the different persons at any time occupying these departments, still there is no occasion for any friction in the actual working of the governmental machine. For instance, the Judiciary may think the Legislative department unwise, or the Executive may cherish different opinions from them both; still, so long as the Legislative department confines itself to its legitimate functions as prescribed by the Constitution, so long as the Executive confines itself to its own duties, and the Judiciary to its, no collision is possible. Fortunately, in the past, such has been the practical working of the various departments of the Government.

Now, however, thrown face to face with the questions growing out of the Rebellion, questions of most momentous and far-reaching interest, a dispute has arisen as to what department of the Government their solution rightfully belongs. Such a dispute, it is evident, is of a far more dangerous character than the ordinary political questions which engage the attention of the people. It is one which calls for the most dispassionate and careful consideration. Aside from the magnitude of present issues, there are involved in it precedents which at some future time may work a vital change in the Government.

Without attempting, at the present time, to go into any discussion of the question itself, we simply wish to call the attention of our readers to it, and to urge upon them an examination of it for themselves. Let each man take the Constitution, and study carefully the functions assigned to and the powers conferred upon the several departments of the Government. Then let him study, with equal care, the great question of reconstruction, and see to which department of the Government *he* thinks it rightfully belongs. Let him consider whether the recognition of States that have lost their Governments through rebellion; whether the prescribing of terms of suffrage, qualifications for office, and the provisions of State Constitutions; whether the readmission of States into the Union that have voluntarily abdicated their functions in it, and formed new and unconstitutional alliances, is a work of the *law-making* or the *law-executing* power. If he will do this carefully and thoroughly, he will be better fitted to form an intelligent and correct judgment upon the questions of the hour, than he would be by reading or listening to a thousand mere partisan harangues. What we need now is constitutional study. It is not always they who boast the loudest of being its supporters, who either best understand its provisions or are the most willing to abide by its teachings. As Madame Roland said of liberty, so may we say of the Constitution—"How many crimes have been committed in thy name!"

The Trip of the Union Delegates.

THE march of the Union Southern delegates over the Northern States will be one grand triumphal procession. Already have the receptions been such as to show the kind of meetings that will greet them on their road. They have been welcomed by the communities through which they have passed with the wildest enthusiasm, and have been meted out such hospitality as is commensurate with their services and the loyal patriotism of the people. We hope they will confine themselves to dignified argument, and that no scurrilous satire will be indulged in. Vituperation does not carry conviction, and Parson Brownlow's style of oratory is rather too caustic to be received by ears polite.

A REMINISCENCE.—On the 19th of September, 1864, Hon. Henry Stanbery, present Attorney-General, delivered a speech in Ohio in favor of Lincoln and Johnson, and which was published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of that date, in which he declared that Rebels had no right to vote, even if they came repentant and in sincere submission to the laws. He further said, that it would be a safe test through all time to ask, before you vote, "*Which party would Jefferson Davis favor if he had a ballot? and whichever he would let all loyal men oppose.*" The Judge was right, and we ask that question now!

Alexander H. Stephens on the Doolittle Convention.

The New Orleans *Times* publishes the following extracts from a private letter of Alexander H. Stephens, dated at Crawfordville, Ga., Aug. 27:

"I have, as you have doubtless seen from the papers, been to Philadelphia. I have just returned, and find your kind and highly esteemed favor of the 28th July. It would have been acknowledged long ago but for my absence. I now return you my best thanks for it. I had a tedious and fatiguing trip to and from Philadelphia. I was quite out of health all the time, and a great sufferer part of it. I took no active part in the Convention; I was not able to do so. I went there from nothing but a sense of duty, for the restoration of the Union, harmony, and prosperity under the Constitution. This was as well accomplished by my presence, as it could have been in any other way. I hope good will come from the proceedings of that assemblage. God, in His mercy and wisdom, however, only knows what is to be the future of this country. The destiny of States, as well as of individuals, is in His hands. All that we poor mortals can do is to discharge our duty as well as we can, from the lights before us, and then bow submissively to His will."

CANADA.

Seizure of an American Steamer—Organization of the Militia—Fenian Speculations, Etc.

OTTAWA, September 10.—A steamer belonging to an American has been seized at Montreal. She was on her way from New York to the lakes, and is suspected of being engaged by the Fenians. Altogether, thirteen battalions have thus far been organized in the district of Toronto. A fire has occurred at Point Levi camp, opposite Quebec, destroying a quantity of tents and military stores.

Precautions are being taken to secure the military stores in Canada from seizure.

A Cabinet Council is being held to-day in secret session. Fenianism is supposed to be the chief topic under consideration. Information has been received here that no Fenian raid will be attempted before November, at which time the gunboats will be frozen up, and many Fenians in the State of New York and the Canadas out of employment, and especially those along the borders. Besides this, they will be paid off about that time, and will be flush of funds. It is feared that the Fenians have been ahead of Canadian agents in the purchase of the Peabody rifles in the United States. The sum appropriated for the purchase of these weapons by the Canadian Government is $250,000 in gold.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SING SING.

Desolate Appearance of the Village—Contributions for the Unfortunate Victims, Etc.

SING SING, September 10.—The appearance of the place where the great fire occurred on Sunday morning is one of utter desolation. There is no vestige of the destroyed buildings left standing, except the foundations and an occasional chimney. Yesterday afternoon and evening over $1000 were raised for the relief of the sufferers, and to-day the Rev. Wilson Phraner, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has been busily engaged in distributing money among the needy ones to meet their immediate necessities.

Among the losers by the fire are five employes of the Hudson River Railroad, all of whom lost all of their furniture, and one or two of them the dwellings in which they lived, and which they owned. One of these men, Martin Mahon, the flagman stationed at the depot, is occupying with his family for the present a freight car, which has been switched off the main track for the purpose.

The funeral of Mrs. Miller, who died very soon after her removal from her residence, will take place from the Presbyterian Church in this village at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The families who were rendered homeless by this calamitous fire have been very generously provided for by the people of the village, and there is at present no case of actual privation among them. A large number of persons from the city who formerly lived here, or who have relatives and friends residing in the village, came here to-day to witness the ruins and ascertain the extent of the calamity.

This conflagration is as much a disaster to this village as was the great fire in Portland to that city. A gloom pervades the whole village, but the inhabitants feel able to meet the necessities of the sad occasion and prevent any positive privation. A public meeting to raise money for the sufferers was to have been held this evening, but the committee announced, at 8 o'clock P. M., that the meeting will take place at Talcott's Hall, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening of this week.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Grand Result.

AUGUSTA, September 10.—The victory in this State to-day for the Union party is unparalleled. Our majority is fully 25,000. Our average majority for the past eight years has been less than 15,000. We have carried every Congressional District, the closest by nearly 4000 majority. We have swept every county, elected every Senator and nine-tenths of the House. The total vote is a very full one, and our victory is complete.

A Delaware Daily.—The first daily paper in the State of Delaware will be established in a few days, at Wilmington, to be called the *Daily Commercial*. The editor and half proprietor will be Howard M. Jenkins, lately of the Norristown *Herald*. He will be assisted by John H. Williams, whose humorous and satiric papers, as "B. Dadd" and "A. Ward, Jr., are popularly known; and W. T. Croasdale, formerly connected with the Delaware *Inquirer*, and more recently in charge of the Georgetown *Union*, the organ of the lamented Governor Cannon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6mip

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1866.

The citizens of Philadelphia are hereby informed that

JUDGE J. R. G. PITKIN,

Of Louisiana, will address them at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,

On Wednesday Evening Next, 12th Inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. [9 10 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

ORDER No. 4.

I. The Members of the Club will assemble at the Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for parade.

II. Captains will form their Companies as designated on "*Bulletin Board*" in the Hall.

III. Torches MUST be returned to the Hall.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
9 11 2t Marshal.

☞ I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE friends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDERICK LAKEMEYER, that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control, the Restaurant at the corner of EXCHANGE Place and CARTER Street, and also the business on SMITH'S ISLAND, both places having been carried on so successfully by the deceased. I flatter myself that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wanting on my part to retain and merit the established reputation of both establishments.
9 10 6t MARY LAKEMEYER.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Business of importance will then be submitted, and determined by a stock vote.

9 11 3t JAMES W. CONRAD, President.

☞ FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN UPWARDS OF

THIRTY CASES

OF

SILKS,
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
FANCY STYLE POPLINS,
SILK FACE POPLINS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAID MERINOES,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
FINE CLOAKING CLOTHS, ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

Which, with the selections made from other sources, makes our Stock one of the most desirable in the country.
9 10 6t4p

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of

BONDS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN

AND

BEARING INTEREST AT

Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,

FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 10 6t

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA [9 10 12t

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, and the payment of the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX is GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPETUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, at a rent equivalent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

C. & H. BORIE,

No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,

9 6 12trp S. E. COR. DOCK AND WALNUT.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES

CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

9 6 tf5p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

ROGERS' NEW GROUP,

"UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL."

NOW READY.

The most charming and successful of all his works.

SOLE AGENCY,

EARLES' GALLERIES,

AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

9 7 6t4p]

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

NOW OPENING

FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES

IN

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'

NEW STYLE

6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

800 PIECES

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,

CHOICE STYLES,

Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.

9 6 thstu2m 4p]

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. S. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 19

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn Square) for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Harrison,	James L. Claghorn,
William Bucknell,	James H. Orne,
P. P. Morris,	David S. Brown,
William J. Horstman,	George Whitney,
Redwood F. Warner,	James A. Wright,
Eli K. Price,	W. F. Wilstach.

8 31 12t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 1mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

6 22 fmw4m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.
8 13 mw1 6t Head Master.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A term will commence on MONDAY, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the NORTH COLLEGE, NINTH St., near Market, by Prof. MORRIS [9 11 tus6t

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 6t* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, 1866-67.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History, will begin September 10. Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN SQUARE.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS begin September 18. 9 8 6t

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S. E. CORNER THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 10.
9 1 10t* B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER Principals. [25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

LATIN AND GREEK THOROUGHLY Taught a few pupils during three evenings per week. T. G. GAYLEY, A. M.,
9 8 3t* No. 148 N. SEVENTEENTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

Would respectfully state that no further interruption to their business will occur in consequence of the fire in the upper part of their establishment on the morning of the 6th inst., and are now ready to fill orders for their friends and the public, and will be thankful for their patronage. 9 11 6t

PRUNES.

VERY FINE LARGE PRUNES,

IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS.

Our Own Importation.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6mp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED

Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop

The highest grade known.

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION O FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S

Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,

EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,

148 Philadelphia.

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER, AND OYSTER CRACKERS,

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

FULLER & JOHNSON,

9 4 tuthsim] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.

What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.

FULLER & JOHNSON,

9 4 tuthsim] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.

TRY THEM, and see if the truth can't be told in an advertisement.

FULLER & JOHNSON,

9 4 tuthsim8p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice as to business health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 125 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

[Continued from the First Page.]

the truth when he said that the American republic was no longer an experiment, when in the midst of a great civil war so great a statesman and so pure a patriot as Abraham Lincoln could be peacefully re-elected to the highest office in the gift of a free people.

In this country it was the landed aristocracy, that organized and executed a rebellion that was expected to make the capital States independent of the labor States. Confiscation would have prevented this landed aristocracy from ever regaining dominion at home or in the North. But this act of 1862 is a dead letter upon the statute books.

And I am here reminded of the fact that, as I sat at the pleasant fireside of the great commoner, he—who lived closer to the popular heart than any Englishman since the days of Lord Chatham—pointed out to me the danger which threatened the British Government. He prophesied that his children would live to see an English revolution, unless those who owned a monopoly of English soil should yield to the popular demand for an extension of the franchise, and for a more generous policy on the part of the ruling classes towards the middle classes.

Mr. Cobden also called my attention to the fact referred to in his speech concerning the "Land Tax Fraud."

"Exactly one hundred and forty-nine years ago, when the landed aristocracy got possession of the throne in the person of King William, at our glorious Revolution they got rid of all their old tenures and services. Those incumbrances were given up for a *bona fide* rent charge upon the land of four shillings in the pound, and the land was valued and assessed one hundred and forty-nine years ago, at £9,000,000, and upon *that valuation a land tax is yet laid.* Remember that the land owners never had their land revalued from 1696 to the present time."

The last sentences of the last speech of Richard Cobden have a peculiar significance to the American mind, halting between two opinions on the question of impartial suffrage. He said:—

"Do you suppose it possible, when the knowledge of the principles of political economy has elevated the working classes, and when that elevation is continually progressing, that you can *permanently exclude the whole mass of them from the franchise?* It is their interest to set about solving the problem, and, to prevent any danger, they ought to do so without any further delay."

Mr. President, I have, with less brevity than I proposed to myself when I began, given my views upon the Congressional plan of reconstruction. This measure will receive my vote, because I believe it to be both wise and just, and sternly demanded by the necessities of the nation. It will give peace to our people; it will give permanence and power to our institutions and, as a final settlement of a long and bloody conflict, it must make the American name feared at home and respected abroad.

These are perilous times in which we live, and it becomes every good citizen, as a Roman orator once said, to write on his forehead his faith in the Republic. If I have not written on my forehead what I think of the great questions of the day, which threaten the integrity of the country, I have at least in plainness and sincerity expressed my opinions upon the questions which so nearly concern us all.

Whether in office or out of office, I now before the world pledge myself to the immortal truth of the Declaration of Independence, that "*all men are created equal.*" By this sign we shall conquer! Upon this foundation-stone of *equality before the law* we will build a *regenerated Republic!*

In the Assembly, Mr. Leon Abbett, Democrat, of Hudson, moved to postpone indefinitely the election of United States Senator.

This called out several members on the Democratic side of the House, who all contended that the present session could not legally fill the vacant seat in the Senate, because it was a mere continuation of the previous session, and the recent act of Congress required the election to take place on the second Tuesday of the term, which was long since past.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, September 11, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was rather more doing. New 5-20s sold at 108@108¼, a slight decline; old do. at 110⅞, a slight decline; and 7-30s at 105⅛@105⅞ for July and June; 98 was bid for 10-40s; and 111½ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½, and old do. at 95⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 127¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@57⅜, a decline of ⅛; Little Schuylkill at 37⅛, no change; Reading at 57⅜, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening; Lehigh Valley at 65, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33½, a decline of ½; 60 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21½@22, an advance of ½; Second and Third at 88, no change; and Chesnut and Walnut at 53¾, no change; 46 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 68½ for West Philadelphia; 18½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27½ for Girard College; and 42¼ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Consolidation sold at 43. 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67½ for City; 55 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

Canal shares were unsettled and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36¾, a decline of ¼; and Lehigh Navigation at 58, a decline of 1. 28¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 13½ for Susquehanna Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 4@5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce and in demand at 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum discount.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146½; 11 A. M., 146; 12 M., 145⅞; 1 P. M., 145¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The Money Market is more active, and loans on call are made at 5 per cent. Some old loans are not marked up, and upon Governments better terms are made than upon Railway shares, which form the bulk of stock collaterals. There is an increased supply of commercial paper. Prime still passes at 5 per cent., and good at 5½@6, but there is an increasing amount of a kind which holders are ready to sell at legal rates and a little better. The Bank statement shows a material expansion in loans, $3,542,000, with an increase of circulation of $698,454, and a loss of $2,428,552 in legal-tenders. The specie shows a gain of $1,074,310, which is the proceeds of interest upon the 10-40s. The demand for money to move the crops of the West and South is steadily increasing, and at no distant day lenders of money will be able to make legal interest at call and something better upon long paper and speculative enterprises generally."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200	US 5-20s 65 coup	108¼	
$1000	do	108	
$3000	do	108¼	
$2000	do	1862	110⅛
$3000	do	1862 reg	107½
$1000	U S 7-30s, June		105⅞
$750	do		105⅞
$700	do		105⅞
$200	do July		107¼
$1800	do July		105⅞
$500	do July		105⅞
$200	do Aug		105⅞
$200	City 6s n, Asso		99
$1280	do		99¼
$6000	do		99¼
$1200	do	old	95½
$1000	Sun & E 7s		99
20	sh 13th & 15th		21½
4	sh Penn		22
100	sh Sch N pf		32½
20	sh Leh Nav		58
1	sh Cam. & Am		127½
1	sh Penn R		57
4	sh do		57½
9	sh do		57
12	sh do		57
100	sh Ocean		s30 4½
200	sh do		4½
6	sh Lit Sch		37½
1	sh Leh Val		65
100	sh Reading R R		57½
200	sh do		lots. 57 31
100	sh Cata pf		b30 33½
200	sh do		lots. b30 33½
15	sh 2d & 3d		88
20	sh do		c 88
10	sh Consol Bk		43
100	sh Big Mt		5
10	sh Ches & Wall R		55½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold			145½	146
American Silver, 4s and 5s			137	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864	15	..
"	"	July, 1864	14½	..
"	"	August, 1864	14	..
"	"	October, 1864	13	..
"	"	Dec., 1864	12	..
"	"	May, 1865	10	..
"	"	August, 1865	8	..
"	"	Sept., 1865	8	..
"	"	October, 1865	7	..

—Judge Underwood has granted an injunction against the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, prohibiting the carriage of freight on better terms than those contracted with the Adams Express Company. The case was argued before Judge Underwood's Court some months ago. The injunction will suspend the operations of the Southern National Express Company, chartered by the Virginia Legislature last winter.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 11.—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it is in moderate request, with small sales at $6 50@7 50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is in fair demand at $3 25@4 ₱ bush. Flaxseed is in steady demand by the crushers at $2 85@3 90.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is dull, but we continue to quote at $35 ₱ ton.

There was a total absence of any demand for Flour for shipment, and only a moderate inquiry for home consumption: sales of 1300 bbls. Northwestern extra family, part at $11@12 50, and part on private terms, and small lots of superfine at $7@8 75; old and new extras at $9@11, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11 50@13 50, the latter rate for fresh ground new Wheat, and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality.

Wheat is not much inquired after, but prices remain without material change; sales of 3000 bush. new red at $2 75@2 80, and 400 bush. Illinois winter at $2 72; white ranges from $2 90@3. Rye is dull; 1000 bush. unsound Western sold at 85c. Corn continues very dull; sales of yellow at 91c., and 1500 bush. Western mixed at 88c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2200 bush. new Southern at 47@48c.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at $2 37 for Pennsylvania, and $2 40 for Ohio.

The Dry Goods Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Trade is reviving, but has induced some increase of firmness in prices, which checks the demand a little. There is very little demand for bleached goods. Brown cottons are sold up close, and are very active. Standard sheetings are active, with prices the same. Drills, very little demand; large stocks on hand. Canton flannels are in heavy stock. Denims are brisk; greens, reoles, and pinks are sold very close; some fancy styles have advanced, but most descriptions are steady. Ginghams are active. Cambrics are in good demand. Delaines active; large sales reported at good prices. Coburgs active and firm. Shawls are in good demand; very heavy sales at good prices. Broadcloths moving briskly. Jeans and cashmeres are active at the same rates as last month. Flannels are brisk and buoyant. Blankets are firm. Foreign goods of all kinds are in large demand. British and continental dress goods are scarce. Fine merinoes and delaines are brisk. Alpacas sell readily. Auction sales continue to increase.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Joseph Betz was charged with assault and battery upon Sergeant Silas Holden; and Sergeant Holden with assault and battery upon Joseph Betz. It was a fight that occurred on the Fourth of July at the beer saloon of Betz, in Bridesburg. The Sergeant, with several others, went to the saloon, and requested permission to take a sick man into the backyard, which Betz refused to allow, because they would be obliged to pass through a room where his family were at tea. This gave rise to angry words, which were succeeded by blows.

The Sergeant and Betz, and one or two others, were slightly hurt. By the prosecution it was alleged that Betz picked up a club, and knocked the Sergeant senseless, when he, the Sergeant, pressed his request that he might take the sick man into the yard. By the defense it was argued that the Sergeant was very drunk; that when Betz remonstrated with him, he violently pushed him away. Some of the Sergeant's party attacked old Mr. and Mrs. Betz, who were very aged people, and the Sergeant attacked Charles Betz; and then the defendant struck him with the stick. But the Sergeant was not felled by the blow; he put his hand to his eye, and crawled under the bagatelle table.

The prosecution argued that Betz, seeing that his case was a very unpleasant one, went to an Alderman in order to settle the affair by paying the Sergeant $25. The defense stated in reply to this that the Sergeant first made a proposition of this kind, demanding $50 and the costs, but Betz refused to have any settlement other than that which the law saw fit to make.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Holden, and guilty as to Betz—Betz to pay the costs.

Joseph Ruder pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was fined $10 and costs.

John C. Smith was charged with burglary in breaking into the house of Mary Sunderland, and stealing clothing and other articles valued at $400. It was alleged that Mary Sunderland left her house, No. 1745 N. Eleventh street, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not return until about 6 o'clock. She then discovered that her house had been entered and the articles had been taken. From the information she obtained from the neighbors, she was led to suspect that the defendant was the burglar. On trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Bel Demonio* will be presented to-night for the last time. To-morrow evening the new play founded on Bulwer's novel of "Night and Morning," entitled *A Marriage Certificate*, will be produced.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Worrell Sisters, Sophie, Jennie, and Irene, will appear in the successful burlettas of "Fra Diavolo" and "Crossing the Line." The performance to conclude with the nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan.*

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will play in three pieces and nine characters this evening—*Born to Good Luck, The Young Actress* and *The Returned Volunteer.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Romance of a Poor Young Man* will be repeated this evening. Frank Mayo, Mrs. Agnes Perry, and J. B. Roberts in the cast.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.—Mr. Heller repeats his programme of last evening. Among the many pleasing and wonderful illusions may be noticed his spectral Parlor Pantomime, *Playing With Ghosts*, the most truly amusing act he has yet presented.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

AN EPISODE OF THE LATE CONVENTION.—Our readers recollect the notice of the presentation of the celebrated "gavel" that was used in the Secession Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, to the Convention lately sitting in our city. The Charleston *Courier* gets off the following in relation to this occurrence:—

"In the full report of the proceedings of the Muatto Convention at Philadelphia, we find the following:—

"'Mr. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Reception Committee, came forward, with a small gavel in his hand, and said:—"I hold in my hand the identical gavel used in Charleston, South Carolina when the Convention assembled there in 1860 for the dissolution of the American Union." (Derisive laughter, and shouts of "Throw it away.") This is the gavel which called together that Convention which declared the American Union dissolved. (Cries of "Break it up," "Throw it down here," etc.) Sir, turning to Governor Hamilton, I have the pleasure of tendering it to you for the purpose of calling together that loyal Convention which is to lay the foundation for the re-establishment of that Union. Governor Hamilton accepted the gift, and then the ceremonies were declared ended.'

"The statement about the identity of the gavel is a sheer fabrication. The Philistines did not possess themselves of this souvenir. The gavel used by that Convention, as well as the President's chair and table, are now in this city. At the adjournment of that assemblage these relics were presented by the Convention to the St Andrew's Society, who had tendered the free use of their building, and are now in the possession of their Secretary. The gavel, which has an ivory head and ebony handle, we saw yesterday. It has the word 'secession' carved thereon, and was in the possession of the Secretary during his flanking peregrinations. The other articles of furniture never came within the scope of those who made it a part of their programme while here, not to take anything beyond their reach."

THE PARADE DOWN TOWN.—Immediately after the election of Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department last night, the various companies formed themselves into a procession, and marched through the streets dragging their engines and hose carriages triumphantly. The discordant ringing of bells, the flaming of torches the blowing of brass instruments, and besides the long file of red-shirted heroes, parading through the streets, struck in upon a drowsy community with an effect as picturesque as it was unexpected. The Philadelphia, America, and Columbia Hose Companies "vexed the drowsy ear of night" until a very late hour with their Babel-like sounds, bearing at their head a very large transparency, with the motto of "Teddy's the Boy" painted upon it.

The Board of Directors of the Fire Department meet this evening, when the official vote will be announced.

ARREST OF A TILL-TAPPER.—William Carroll is the name of an enterprising young man who hangs on to the rear of an ice cart as it goes its daily rounds. William, having no very distinct notions of honesty, and being rather pressed for ready money, has on several occasions undertaken to furnish himself with pocket money in an unlawful manner. Early in the morning, for the past three mornings, whilst serving the ice to the hotel at the corner of Girard avenue and Ella street, the said William did on each occasion lean over the counter of the bar-room and abstract from the till small sums of money. This morning, fortunately for the hotel-keeper and unfortunately for himself, he was nabbed in the act and escorted to the Station House. After a hearing before Alderman Clouds, he was held in $500 bail to answer.

A PUGNACIOUS MAN.—There is an old proverb to the effect that "a man who commands himself is greater than he who takes a city." The subject of this slight notice, Henry Lyle, is not one of those who would serve as an example. Henry is a very excitable man, and his fierce passions, when aroused, find vent by getting into violent knock-down arguments with his opposers. Yesterday morning he made a tremendous assault on a man in Pemberton street. The attention of the police being called to the place of battle, Henry was forthwith arrested, and this morning had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

STEALING A POCKET-BOOK.—Yesterday morning Michael Green was arrested on the charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $6 or $7. The article in question is alleged to have been taken from the pocket of a man living at the Sorrel Horse tavern, on the Darby road. Green had taken advantage to pick the man's pocket, and then hastened out to the stable to hide his ill-gotten plunder. Whilst in the act of secreting it he was seen and arrested. After a comfortable night's rest at the West Philadelphia Station House, he was presented to Alderman Allen, who, after hearing his history, committed him to answer the charge of larceny.

BOY SHOT IN THE LEG.—Last night, whilst a party of boys were playing together in a vacant lot, near Marshall and Jefferson streets, one of them discharged a pistol, the contents of which took effect in the leg of another, inflicting rather a severe wound. When the police arrived on the scene the boy who had fired the pistol had escaped, and while making the arrest of Theodore Wheeler, one of the accessories, the wounded boy was taken to his home. Wheeler, the boy arrested as an accessory, was committed by Alderman Fitch to answer.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Ann McMakin was arrested on the above charge. For some time past she has been in the habit of using insulting and violent language towards certain persons who have the misfortune to live in proximity to her. It becoming unbearable, some of the injured parties sued out a bench warrant against her, and she was arrested yesterday, at Seventh and Chesnut streets. After a hearing before Recorder Eneu, she was committed in default of $800 to keep the peace, and for assault and battery.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—William Francis and George Lewis were arrested yesterday afternoon for receiving stolen goods. After a preliminary hearing before Recorder Eneu, they were held for a further hearing in the sum of $1000 each.

APPOINTMENT OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—Brevet Major-General E. M. Gregory, United States Volunteers, long and favorably known to our citizens, has been appointed Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau of Maryland, and entered on the discharge of his duties yesterday.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—To-morrow afternoon the Athletic will play the Camden on the ground of the latter, at Camden. On Thursday afternoon they will play the old veteran Olympic, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets.

MAKING NOMINATIONS.—
When candidates we nominate
To rule the measures of our State,
We must not choose a *stingy* man,
To shame us by his paltry plan,
Nor one who with his spendthrift ways
Will all of our expenses raise:
But a man of liberal mind,
With true economy conjoined;
And clearly he these traits reveals
At Tower Hall who always deals!
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR is one who in any way adds to the welfare and happiness of the community. Health is the one great element of happiness. Dr. Marsden, by the preparation and general introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, has done and is now doing much to secure the blessing of health to the community, and so we may well place him on the list of great public benefactors. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to-night.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties,
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.,
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

MAY'S GALLERY, S. E. corner Sixth and Callowhill streets, is the place to get perfect likenesses. Give him a call.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to-night.

THE RATTLESNAKE never strikes until it has first given its warning rattle. So the Cholera never assumes its specific pestilential form, until after it has given due warning by manifesting its premonitory symptoms. These may exist for days, or only for a few hours; but if *MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE* be administered when they first appear, in nine cases out of ten the disease will go no further; and even when the disease has run into its specific form, the mixture will save the great majority of cases. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

STORE SHADES painted and lettered to order. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to night.

STRANGERS FROM ABROAD, before they leave the city, had better make their visit pleasant and profitable, by purchasing a suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental.

A FACT HERETOFORE UNADVERTISED.—The daily sales of Pratou's "High-Blooming Cereus" exceed by more than one hundred per cent. those of any ten perfumes for the handkerchief that figure in the list of choice extracts, whether original or imitations of French and English articles.—*Brooklyn Times.*

WORKMEN sent to do Upholstering of any description. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to-night.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

BLINDS AND SHADES repaired. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS cut, altered, and laid, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MRS. FLORENCE will sing "Constantinople" to-night.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.
GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.
SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LENNEN—HERBAUGH.—September 9, by the Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of St Stephen's M. E. Church, No 463 Main street, Germantown, Mr. WILLIAM H. LENNEN to Miss CATHARINE HERBAUGH.

REDFIELD—JENNINGS.—In Camden county, N. J., on the 9th instant, by Rev. Mr. Glover, Mr. WILLIAM H. REDFIELD, of Westville, to Miss ELLEN W. JENNINGS, of Woodbury.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Friday evening, the 7th instant, MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, in the 71st year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1118 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BENNER.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, HANNAH, wife of George H. Benner, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Lily of the Valley Grove, No. 5, I. O. of F. D., and Chandler's Female Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No 441 East Thompson street, below Palmer, on next Thursday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Palmer Street Ground.

EMERICK.—On the 9th instant, Mr. FREDERICK EMERICK, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Rose Beneficial and Shipwrights' Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1412 Palmer street, above Belgrade, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RANDALL.—On the morning of the 10th instant, JOSIAH RANDALL in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 209 Washington Square, on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, the 9th instant, MARIE, wife of Charles J. Richardson, and daughter of Henry Hudson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 223 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHRONK.—On the 9th instant, ELIZA, wife of Lewis Shronk, in the 41st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, in Plymouth (town) Montgomery county, on the Ridge road, about one mile below Norristown on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

TER HOEVEN.—On the 9th instant THEODORUS TER HOEVEN, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1709 Hutchinson street (between Ninth and Tenth, above Girard avenue) on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

VERDETTE.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM J. H. VERDETTE, aged 35 years.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, I. O. of O. F.; Malita Lodge, No. 295, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1440 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

IF YOU WERE A WASHERWOMAN OR A domestic during this hot weather, you would soon be impressively convinced of the amount of time, labor, and clothing saved by using a Patent Clothes-Wringer. Of the numerous kinds on the market we are confident of the durability of those having cog-wheels. But we also have other kinds for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COE'S WRENCHES, TO FIFTEEN INCHES. Hewitt's new style Wrenches, Railroad Wrenches, Bed Wrenches and Keys, Malleable Iron Wrenches, Gas Meter Wrenches, Etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GAS FITTERS' PLYERS, FROM FIVE TO twelve inches, Gas Fitters' Pipe Hooks, Plumbers' Pipe Hooks, Scrapers, Tap Borers, Melting Pots and Ladles. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE IMPORTED, for their fall sales,
Dagmar Woollen Shawls,
Mosaic Woollen Shawls,
New Style Cloakings,
Superior Plain Silks,
Magnificent Plaid Poplins. 9 30 3m

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.—At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, THEODORE KITCHEN was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of WILLIAM H. KRAUS, resigned.
ALEXANDER ERVIN, Jr.,
It Vice-President.

CARPETINGS.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. 9 4 3mSp

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

RUSSIA ABOUT TO SEIZE TURKEY.

Franz Joseph's Petty Spite.

A NEW GENERAL FOR MEXICO.

The Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Getting Anxious for the Danubian Principalities, Etc.

LONDON, Monday evening, September 10.—The Eastern question seems to be looming in the future. Russia shows signs of moving once more to obtain the control of the Danubian principalities, and probably eventually of Constantinople. The Porte has determined to recognize Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, as Hospodar of the Principalities.

AUSTRIA.

How Franz Joseph Shows His Hate for Prussia.

VIENNA, Monday afternoon, September 10.—An order has been issued by the Minister of War that the regiments of the Austrian army named after the King and Princes of Prussia, the Duke of Baden, and some others, shall cease to be so named.

MEXICO.

A New General for the Liberals.

PARIS, September 10, Evening.—General Marquez, Minister to Constantinople, has been recalled, and will go out to Mexico to organize an army for the Mexican service after the French evacuation of the country.

Latest Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, September 10—Evening.—The market for breadstuffs is firm. The Provision market is quiet. Pork is dull.

LONDON, Monday evening, September 10.—Consols closed to-day at 89¾ for money.

The market for American securities is steady. The closing quotations to-day are:—United States Five-twenties, 72¼; Erie Railroad shares, 45; Illinois Central shares, 78¼.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Atlantic Cable and Steamers.

By the Atlantic cable we have news from Prussia, Austria, Italy, England, and Spain dated to the 10th of September, with advices from Athens to the 8th, and St. Petersburg to the 9th instant.

The Queen of Spain and Empress of France debated the political situation at their recent meeting.

The Prussian Legislature agrees to issue one-half the amount of treasury notes demanded by the Crown.

The organization of the Austrian army is to be reformed extensively.

Financial questions delay the negotiations between Austria and Italy.

The tribes on the borders of the Caspian Sea are said to have revolted against Russia.

The Canadian revolt is extending.

By the arrival of the steamships *China* at Halifax, and *Hermann* and *Hecla* at New York yesterday, we have special details of the news by telegraph to the 2d of September.

The English abolitionists, speaking through the columns of the London *News*, assail President Johnson's plan for the restoration of the Union, and undertake to announce a perpetuation of the radical Republican rule in the next American Congress. Indeed, it is intimated that the people will not (or should not) obey the President under certain circumstances, and that the vote of the large Union cities is of little or no weight.

Napoleon explains his course relative to the acceptance of Vienna from Austria, and its subsequent cession to Italy, in a letter to King Victor Emanuel. His words express a generous and magnanimous sentiment, but his allusions to the future of the territory, as to be decided by universal suffrage, do not convey a very clear idea of the prospect of complete settlement.

The outlines of the Prusso-Austrian and other German peace treaties are published.

It is asserted that Italian provincialism, both in feeling and language, is being rapidly obliterated by the close intercommunion of the people established in the national army.

The London *Times* thinks that Italy can get along very well with the Pope as Chief Bishop of Rome, the temporal power being abandoned. The writer inclines to the belief that the Italian people would not fix the capital in Rome under any circumstances.

The "sick man" of Turkey is regarded as finally approaching his end.

Extraordinary statements have been openly made in London to the effect that the house of Overend, Gurney & Co. was knowingly insolvent long previous to its failure.

England is seriously alarmed by the Fenian preparations for another invasion of Canada, and the home Government is making active preparations to meet the enemy.

Consols were quoted at 89¼ for money, in London, yesterday. Five-twenties were at 72¼. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady yesterday. Middling Uplands was at 13d. Breadstuffs firm, and provisions generally unchanged.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Maine, September 11.—The barque *Ada G. York*, from New Orleans for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, was wrecked on Sable Island on the 17th of August. A portion of her cargo was saved, and exertions were being made to save the remainder. The crew arrived at Halifax yesterday. She was owned in Portland, and was partly insured.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—The City Councils have refused, by a vote of 18 to 6, to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Presidential party.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce last night, at which resolutions were passed to tender a public reception to the distinguished visitors, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Cotton is quiet. Flour 25c. higher. Sales of 6500 bbls. State at $8 85@10 50; Ohio, $8 90@13; Western, $8 85@10 50. Sales of 500 bbls. Southern at $11@15 75. Wheat scarce and advanced 2@3c; sales of 9000 bush. new amber State at $2 80, and No. 2 common Milwaukie at $1 90. Corn dull and declining. Pork quiet. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 103½; Reading, 114½; Virginias, 70½; Erie Railroad, 71½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½. Coupons, 1881, 110½; 1862, 111½; 1865, 108½. United States 6s, 1867, 131. Treasury Notes, 106. Gold, 145¼.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

ROW AT COLORED SOLDIERS' PARTY

Order Regulating Fees of Pension Agents.

WHEN "ANDY" IS COMING HOME.

The Navy Yard Boys Support the President Up to 1864.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, September 11.

A Boisterous Black Ball.

Some insubordination occurred amongst the colored troops at Wisewell Barracks last night, in consequence of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau finding it necessary to stop a ball going on there. The revolt was suppressed, however, without serious disturbance.

Important Pension Order.

The Commissioner of Pensions has directed Pension Agents to strictly enforce the new pension act, providing that no Claim Agent shall receive more than twenty-five cents for preparing pension papers, or more than fifteen cents for administering an oath to a pensioner.

Return of the President

The President is expected to return here on Saturday evening. The Navy

ADELAIDE RISTORI.

Her Remarkable Career.

Within a few weeks, thanks to the enterprise of Manager Grau, we are to welcome in this city the greatest of living female actors—Adelaide Rsotori. Such an important event in the dramatic history of the country demands more than ordinary attention, and the circumstances attending the public career of Madame Ristori will be read with more than ordinary interest. From a memoir of the great artist, now before us, we are enabled to present a biographical sketch, which we believe to be entirely trustworthy.

Her Early Life.

Madame Ristori was born at Civita di Friuli, in the year 1826. Her father, Antonio Ristori, and her mother, Maddalena Pomatelli, belonged to the Cavicchi troupe—a travelling company, whose performances extended over a circuit of numerous cities in Italy, their life full of adventure, and too often, alas! renewing the episodes of the "*Roman comique!*"

She made her first appearance on the boards at the early age of two months, when she was introduced in a basket in a play called *New Year's Gifts*. At her fourth year she commenced to play children's parts, which she continued to do successfully till she was twelve years of age. At this time she was engaged, by the celebrated actor and director Moncalvo, to sustain the *roles* of *soubrettes* and similar characters. Two years later she was entrusted with the part of "Francesca di Rimini," in the tragedy of that name; and the impression she made in that character decided the future of her life. She now began to understand the difficulties that beset her position in any attempt to advance in the study of the dramatic art. It was, therefore, with heartfelt pleasure that she abandoned her wandering life, and availed herself of an opportunity to join the company of the King of Sardinia, under the directorship of Gaetano Bazzi, the most intelligent of all the Italian managers, and the author of the best work on dramatic declamation that exists in Italy. Besides improving under the counsels of this enlightened master, Adelaide found among her new companions the most motherly affection and the lessons of an excellent professor, in the admirable actress Carlotta Marchioni.

After Madame Marchioni retired from the stage, in 1842, Ristori continued to be the ornament of the Sardinian company, which now included Amalia Bestini, one of the most brilliant stars of the Italian stage. In the subsequent year she engaged with the Ducal Company of Parma, when she chief attraction then was Antoinette Robotti, with whom Mad'lle Ristori performed for some time.

It was at the theatre of Livorno that Mad'lle Ristori made her first creations, and from 1844 to 1846 she proved herself to be simply one of the most accomplished *comediennes* in Italy. It was only at a later period that a new phase in her life revealed her real genius, and placed upon her brow the diadem of the tragic muse, which to this day sparkles with so much brilliancy.

After having studied and personated with great success the principal characters in the companies of Marchioni, of Bettini, and of Robotti, she became the equal of these celebrities, and sustained all the leading parts in the higher walks of the drama and comedy, and with a superiority never contested, until an event of great importance in the life of the *tragedienne* served to increase the public interest in her history.

The Marriage.

In 1846 she was privately married to the Marquis Caprerinca Grill, the heir of one of the noblest Roman ducal families. The noble family first objected to the *mesalliance*, but afterwards—when the genius of Ristori had vindicated itself—were glad to welcome the distinguished and successful heir. The charms of her new life could not long repress her passion for the stage, and—availing herself of an opportunity to save a poor manager from imprisonment for debt—she gave three representations for his benefit, which were successful beyond any of her prior achievements. Her temporary withdrawal from the stage had given her time for reflection, study, and observation, and the interval was nobly improved.

Her Studies.

She had not yet essayed the higher forms of tragic representation, in which the full power of her genius was to be developed. Her first effort was in 1848, at the time when the French were besieging Rome, when she personated "Myrrha." The real tragedy then enacting was too absorbing in its interest to allow of any diversion of public attention to mimic woes. At the termination of the war Ristori undertook a new study of "Myrrha," under the auspices of an experienced artist—Madame Caroline Jutunari—the result of which is "Myrrha," as she now impersonates the character—"an impersonation so extraordinary that Niobe, in her depth of woe, could not appear more chaste—Medea, in her great revenge, more sublime—or Venus, in the rage of her love, more beautiful."

Appearance in Paris.

At the head of the Royal Company of Sardinia, Ristori visited all the principal cities in Italy, until the year 1855, when the project was entertained of going to Paris. The Count di Bossi Federigotti, the possessor of a liberal fortune sufficient to carry out his enterprise, wished to organize a company of the best Italian artists, with Ristori as the chief attraction, for the purpose of giving a series of performances in Paris during the Great Exhibition. Unfortunately the plan was not carried on to completion, and being abandoned, it was determined that Ristori and M. Riquetti should visit Paris on their own responsibility.

Ristori made her first appearance in Paris on the 22d of May, at the Italian Opera House, in the character of "Francesca di Rimini. When the curtain fell the star of Rachel went down the sky, and that of Ristori shown with the brightest effulgence. The audience that greeted the *debut* was not a very large one, as but few persons had the idea that so brilliant an artistic luminary was to take its place in the theatrical firmament. By chance only Alexander Dumas, Eugene Scribe, and Jules Janin were present. On the next day the former wrote:—"Last night I was at the representation of "Francesca di Rimini," at the Salle Vetadour. I looked round the theatre, but did not see Rachel. I beg that she will go and see how the death scene is performed." M. Scribe called immediately on Ristori, and, in her absence, left his card, on which he inscribed:—"Eugene Scribe, in acknowledgment of his admiration for Madame Ristori, and with thanks for the great pleasure he experienced last night." Jules Janin was the most enthusiastic in her favor. "Ristori, Ristori!" he wrote, "she is the rage of the day! She is tragedy itself. She is comedy itself. She is the drama. She reigns—she governs—she commands, and the crowd obeys."

The result of the first appearance proved that Ristori had not over-estimated her powers to conquer the sympathies of France. Each succeeding representation was but a fresh triumph, and such repeated calls before the curtain were hitherto unknown in the country. The rapture and admiration of the public were only faintly symbolized by the numerous showers of floral gifts and crowns thrown at her feet.

The Acting.

It has been said by the French critics that no one except a French Catholic could impersonate the scene at the Confessional, and depict, as Ristori does, the solace to the wounded heart and the consolations of hope which steal over her as she confesses her errors to the listening ear of the holy father, and believes in the efficacy of the absolution she receives from him. Every trace of mind—every shade of thought, from the mental torture that afflicts her before confession, to the serenity, the calmness, and the resignation that characterize her afterwards—is depicted by Ristori with the most delicate attention. The blending of tints, and the presentation of each particular *nuance*, intermediate to the darkness of mind in the early part of the scene, and to the tranquil sunshine that seems to beam upon it when the queen presses the crucifix to her lips, in the belief that her sins are pardoned and happiness secured, is wonderful.

The sensation produced by Mary Stuart was so great that the Rev. Father Veuillot, the chief editor of the Ultramontane journal *L'Univers*, paid a visit to the Italian theatre to see Ristori's impersonation of "Mary Stuart." So astonished was the good man, that, contrary to the rules of his journal, and notwithstanding that he was liable to give offense to his religious readers, he wrote a very remarkable article on the great *tragedienne*, taking care to confess in a postcript, however, that a theatre was not the proper place for him to go to, and that he was induced to visit it solely by the intensity of his curiosity.

By the French press a comparison has been made between the two chief tragic actresses of modern times in their performance of the same character—"Mary Stuart." A well-known critic has pronounced the following opinion of the relative merits of Rachel and Ristori in their representations of the unfortunate Queen:—"*Chez l'une il y a la hauteur chez l'autre l'elevation.*" Rachel loses sight of the susceptibility of the woman's heart when she portrays the Queen's anger. Ristori renders that anger ten times more grand by depicting it as the anger of a devoted woman, whose position is that of majesty.

The first season ended on the 10th of September. She gave thirty-six performances, the gross receipts of which amounted to half a million of francs. This success was so gratifying that Ristori secured the theatre for the three following years. During her residence in Paris she was the recipient of many generous testimonials of the estimation in which she was held by the most enlightened artists and *literati* of the country. Innumerable portraits were made of her—statuettes were issued in abundance, and busts were in every window and on every table. A medal was struck in her honor, and the imperial appreciation of her talents was testified by the gift of a gorgeous diamond bracelet bearing the inscription, "Napoleon III to Adelaide Ristori."

But what she prized above all was, that Ary Scheffer, the greatest of modern French painters, offered to paint her portrait, which alone would insure that Ristori's name should go down to posterity, acquiring additional interest from the fact that it is the painter's last work, and not even quite completed, as the drapery is not finished, the painful death of the artist interposing to prevent his much cherished desire.

In England.

During the recess of the Parisian seasons Ristori visited England twice, and performed there with a success only equalled by that which crowned her efforts in Paris. She was patronized by Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the *elite* of the aristocracy. Her performances vied in splendor and attractiveness with the grand operatic representations at the Royal Italian Opera. Indeed, the opera failed, while the performances of Ristori attracted crowds such as Jenny Lind used to draw, and at prices little less inferior.

To the sensation created by the performances of the great Italian in London, there was added an intensity of interest when she was to appear in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and in *Elizabeth*.

Her Career in Spain, Germany, and Russia.

After having visited the principal cities of France and England, Ristori continued her triumphant career through Spain, Germany, and Russia. The costly presents that she received from the sovereigns of these countries, of course, are very numerous; but some, independent of their value, are more highly prized by her than pearls or rubies. The Empress of Russia gave her the diploma of a Lady of the Palace; the Empress of Austria nominated her as her "Reader;" and the Queen of Prussia presented to her an album, on the fly-leaf of which she wrote:—"The Queen of Prussia to Madame Ristori." But the most honorable distinction that she received is the Order of Merit from the King of Prussia, suspended from a costly gold bracelet, accompanied by a royal rescript authorizing her to wear it. Ristori is the first and only woman that has ever been thus "decorated."

Her Character.

There is another point in the history of Ristori that lends a charm to her character. It is that unexceptionable private life, without which no public character can command the respect of society and the world. In this she ranks with Jenny Lind, whose name has justly become a synonym of social purity. Ristori, too, like her, is known for her unbounded charity, particularly to those who have devoted their talents and lives to the fine arts. She is always ready to draw from her wealth, for those worthy unfortunate ones who have not been blessed with prosperity. This has distinguished her, in whatever country she has sojourned. An accomplished linguist, she mingles in the highest society wherever she goes. In this respect, like the late lamented Madame Sontag, who knew how do divide the line between her artist life and that of a lady of title and rank, she never fails to grace either position that she may be called on to occupy.

It should not be forgotten, also, that she played no small part in Italian history during the last three or four years. A warm friendship existed between her and the late Count Cavour, with whom she was not only on terms of social intimacy, but of a more ennobling friendship, keeping up with that distinguished statesman a regular correspondence, a part of which may be found in his correspondence, recently published at the Royal Imprimerie, Turin, under the editorial supervision of his brother. Among these letters may be seen one in which Count Cavour thanks her for her valuable services to the Italian cause at the Court of St. Petersburg. The veneration she entertained for the regenerator of Italy was the cause of a conflict between her and the authorities of Paris, in 1861. She was there, playing, at the period when that great statesman's death was announced, and from whom, a few days before, she had received a most flattering letter. When the sad news was promulgated, Ristori caused a notice to be placed in front of the theatre, stating that her performances were suspended in consequence of his decease. This was not agreeable to the authorities in Paris, and the police compelled her to remove the placards from the vestibule. This act so offended her that she at once determined not to appear in the city again, and in May, 1862, she actually performed at Versailles, and excursion trains between the city and Paris were established, to give the Parisians opportunities to enjoy her performances.

Two very charming children now reflect the virtues and the talents of their mother, whose attention to them is characterized by the very highest display of maternal love. Their presence near her seems to produce upon her an electric effect, and to inspire her to exertion in her artistic triumphs. The children never quit their mother. They are to be seen in the theatre when Ristori acts, and their happy, smiling faces, beaming with joy at her success, doubtless affords her more pleasurable encouragement than all the plaudits, bouquets, and bravos which are lavished upon her. It is for them that she now purposes to visit America, intending, at the conclusion of her tour, to retire from public life.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

FOR RENT

IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

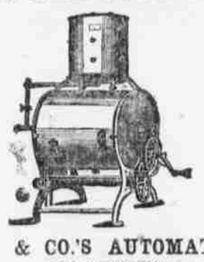
DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
No. 731 SPRUCE Street.
21 6m

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet. 9

THREE IMPORTANT

AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lilie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The finest and best. Indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13trp smw13t No. 639 ARCH Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,

Nearly Opposite the Post Office,

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied with Orders from the Country promptly attended to 1

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES,

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

8 16 5 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. 5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 6 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1§

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WARD J. CAFFEE,
IMPORTER
HAVANA CIGARS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR

STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

9 7 mw 1mrp

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.

D. P. McDOWELL'S

"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."

Call and try them, at

Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.

The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. (5 2 6 ws

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth 10 6m

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARVEY & PARIS,

BROKERS,

No. 53 S. THIRD Street.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds.
5-20s BOUGHT AND SOLD.
7-30s BOUGHT AND SOLD.
10-40s BOUGHT AND SOLD.
1881s BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.
STOCKS AND BONDS, of all descriptions, bought and sold on Commission at the Regular Board of Brokers. 9 5 6t

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Wirtz Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 th 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smwsrp Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 702 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes: Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc etc., for taking heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN S. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDER.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 25, 1866.

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
9 5 12t Secretary of the Navy.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
w1m§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON
15w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CORN-FLOWERS.

From dawn till dusk we followed up
The reapers through the wheat;
And ned the rustling corn that lay
Like sunshine at our feet.

Kate laughed with Willie all day long,
And Kate sang merrily;
He sang she sang like any bird,
And then she laughed to me.

For Kate he reaped the poppies red
That nodded in the corn;
For me he broke a pale sweet rose,
And pulled away the thorn.

He said the flowers were like her cheek,
My heart was sore all day;
And when he held the rose to me,
I turned my face away.

The blue shades fell; and by the stile
At dusk we sat to rest;
Through tears I watched the angels' wings
That flickered in the west

They gossiped; and I heard them say:—
"Oh, she is never seen
When Kate is near! She's slight and pale;
And Kate is like a queen."

And they went gaily by the fields;
And I, to hide my pain,
Slipped from them at the dusky stile,
And went home by the lane.

I heard his step—I would not stay—
And when he came so near,
I felt him breathe—I would not look,
And cried a silly tear.

Then bitterly he spoke. He held
The rose I would not wear;
And I said:—"Give it Kate; she twined
The poppies in her hair!"

Oh, hear me now, below the moon
That watches from above!
I jest with merry Kate," he said,
"but never speak of love.

"And what is Kate between us two?
I love but you alone;
Oh! take the sign, and take my heart;
Since, Love, it is your own!"

I took the rose. A little bird
Sang out a song for me;
And broadly smiled the harvest moon
Our happy looks to see.

ANOTHER COLLAPSED INSTITUTION.

How Some Companies are Brought Into Existence, and How They Suddenly Die Out—Inside View of the Workings of a $2,500,000 Company—Large Men Making Small Returns—The Treasurer, a Well-Known Official, Decamps with the Funds—Fast Life in the Metropolis—Alleged Embezzlement of $30,000, Etc.

Those readers who may have been in the habit of frequenting Broad street, in the neighborhood of Wall, where the bulls and bears most do congregate, are probably aware that in that immediate vicinity there existed, a short time since, a company, located at No. 17 Broad street, known under the taking title of "The American Cotton Planting and Loan Company," with the modest capital of $2,500,000, with shares at $25 each, not subject to assessment.

There have been heare on the street rumors to the effect that the institution was not so sound as the Bank of England, and that its officers were considerably entangled. Superintendent Warren, of the General Detective Police Agency, No. 68 Broadway, furnishes the facts in relation to the rumors aforesaid.

THE COMPANY.

It appears that some time in February last, a gentleman widely known as one of the chief paymasters in the Department of the Gulf, conceived the plausible idea of forming a stock company, the objects of which were fourfold, viz.:—First, To furnish capital to revive the now depressed industry of the South. Second, To furnish material aid and practical advice to the white laborer of the South, and the white immigrant who might manifest an ambition to demonstrate the idea that white labor could develop the agricultural resources of that section of the country. Third, To extend aid to the freedmen by furnishing advances to the planters, thus enabling the latter to employ the former at fair wages. Fourth, To so manage the business affairs of the Company as to render the investment of the capital therein deposited "profitable" to the stockholders of the concern.

THE PLAN.

It was proposed to invest the capital realized in the form of advances to planters, whose plantations were free from incumbrances and most favorably located, and in the purchase of those lands which should yield the most flattering prospects of large returns. All advances were to have been upon first mortgages, properly executed and delivered to the company, in addition to the liens created by the laws of the State; the crop standing pledged, when prepared for market, to be shipped to the branch office of the company in New Orleans, and divided or sold according to the terms of the mortgage. In a word, the stockholders were assured that each share of stock would be secured by every mortgage held by the Company, which mortgages were in most cases to require the payment of the advance with ten per cent. interest, and one-half of the crop remaining after the payment of advance and interest. At that time the whole Northern people were impressed with the idea that it could be clearly demonstrated that white labor could raise cotton and sugar, and that the Southern soil was not wholly dependent upon black labor for its development. The plans set forth by the orinator of the Company seemed admirably adapted to accomplish that end, and as a consequence the projector of the enterprise was successful in associating with himself an ex-Secretary of the War Department, an ex-Governor of the Granite State, an ex-Treasurer of the United States Mint, and an ex-Secretary of State of the State of New York, in connection with several well-known merchants of this and other cities. Among the notables thus collected by our worthy ex-Chief Paymaster was, as before stated, an ex-Treasurer of the United States Mint at the city of Brotherly Love, who was at that time one of the leading members of a banking firm which enjoyed a fair reputation, and who generally allowed this company, while in embryo, the free use of his office, in which the directors held their meetings, which office was elaborately furnished with the most costly appointments and a degree of taste calculated to lend a convincing tone as to the stability of its occupants.

THE TREASURER.

This person, in addition to his having held such a high and responsible position under our Government, possessed a pleasing exterior, and had the most wonderful command of the English language. Under the persuasive power of his fluent tongue, the most impossible schemes wore an air of plausibility truly captivating to those who, in their greed for gold, often forget that he that maketh haste to obtain riches shall not prosper. These advantages, together with the fact that he had stated at different times, in the presence of several gentlemen not connected with the company, that he was the owner of several valuable houses in the city of Philadelphia, a large farm near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, a tract of two thousand acres of land in the northern portion of that State, together with a large amount of stocks, left no doubts in the minds of any as to his entire responsibility, and pointed to him as the proper person to undertake the responsible duties of Treasurer of the company. He was proposed as such, and unanimously elected.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors it was agreed upon to subscribe the sum of $250 each as a "starter" towards the capital stock of the company, and also that the officers of the company were not to receive any salaries until after a sufficient number of loans had been made to warrant the payment of salaries proportionate to their position, without interfering with the interests of the company; which time having arrived, the salaries were to have been as follows:—President, $5000 per annum; Secretary, 5000 per annum; Treasurer, $5000 per annum—a sum apparently sufficiently adequate to remunerate the services of each.

The banking house before mentioned took charge of the collection of sub-criptions to the capital stock of the company, and unceasingly labored to push the enterprise to a successful status among other stock companies. That they succeeded in a measure is strikingly apparent to quite a number of persons, who may be now the possessors of some of its scrip. The manner of living adopid by the Treasurer of the association, it seems, did not for a time attract the attention of the directors, who, although aware that he was residing at one of the most fashionable hotels of the city, were totally ignorant of the enormous expenses which were daily incurred by him in the gratification of his epicurean tastes. The most fragrant Havanas and the finest wines contributed to his enjoyment, while fast, but not least, in the items of the claimants upon his purse, is to be noticed the fact that there was one of the *demi-monde* stopping at the same hotel with the way Treasurer, and occupying rooms adjoining his own—these, connected with a fast metropolitan life, saying nothing of the living expenses of a "fellow" in the person of a married man, who undoubtedly had a strong hold upon him; besides the weekly remittance to his wife and family, who resided in Philadelphia, contributed to involve the Treasurer so deeply that, notwithstanding the fact that he was still unsuspected of having misappropriated the funds of the Company, yet no doubt to his own mind the conviction became evident that the evil day was approaching, and, to avert that, he bent all the energies which he had.

Fortune seemed to favor his plans. His high character seemed to be above reproach, and for several months no investigation into the affairs of the Company was had by the directors.

AN ACCIDENT OCCURRED,

which, by arousing the suspicions of a gentleman interested in the affairs of the Company, precipitated the *expose*. A carpenter's bill for work done in the office of the banking-house, on being presented, was declared to be extortionate, and payment refused. The carpenter sued and obtained a judgment for his claim, which was eventually liquidated by means of a portion of the money drawn on a check which had been paid by a merchant of this city, as a subscription to the capital stock of the "American Cotton Planting and Loan Company."

Such misappropriation of the funds of the company did not escape the observation of the gentleman in question, who related the circumstance to one of the directors, who, at the next meeting of the Board, called for the Treasurer's account. Under the plea of excessive business, that officer deferred the production of his accounts until the next day at noon, at which time he promised the gentleman in whose hands the affair had been placed by consent of the directors, to exhibit such account. The next day arrived, but no Treasurer was on hand; but instead, a message was left for the gentleman to meet him at twelve the following day, July 2. This appointment he also failed to keep, but

FLED FROM THE CITY

to Philadelphia. An investigation revealed the fact that, notwithstanding the large amount of funds which had been paid in for subscriptions, the total of which cannot at present be definitely ascertained, on account of the Treasurer having left subscription books in various localities known only to himself, and having been in daily receipt of letters supposed to have contained remittances, but which is estimated to be upwards of $30,000, a large number of bills of expense incurred during the formation of the company still remain unpaid.

From some undefined reason the directors have so far taken no steps to have the defaulting Treasurer brought to justice, although it is reported that he resides in Philadelphia, thus showing a culpable negligence in the management of the affairs of the Company, which causes much complaint on the part of those who have been led into the scheme by the known responsibility of the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors.

Further investigation will undoubtedly throw more light upon the subject. In the meantime all parties who have sufered through the acts of the defaulting Treasurer will, by communicating with the Superintendent of the Police Agency, further the ends of justice.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Emperor of Russia has lately published a decree, ordering the creation of a new national medal. This medal bears on one side of it the effigy of the Czar, and on the reverse the Imperial arms supported by ten flags bearing inscriptions relating to the principal events which have occurred during the reign of the present Emperor. Amongst these may be quoted the emancipation of the serfs, abolition of corporal punishment, suppression of monopolies, the colonization of Amoor, the conquest of Caucasus, etc. Finally, the name of the Emperor is followed by the word "Reformer."

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, liberties, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m2m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH S reet.
5 21 m6m

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT.

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantl on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $200,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.
6 11 m3m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 6:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Pumbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the South and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $53 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7.25, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 5¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 25 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 15 and 5 50 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 2 15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M,
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BEEKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations beow Glassboro. Due at Cape May, 7 40 P. M.

4 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7 00 A. M. until 5 00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cape May at 8 00 A. M., mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11 37 A. M.

Leave Bridgeton, 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3 35 P. M.

Leave Millville 6 55 and 9 44 A. M. and — P. M.

J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent,
West Jersey, Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4 45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Superintendent, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 45, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 45 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 35 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 55, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43 5 10, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 45 and 8 54 A. M., and 3 28 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 8 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 30 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington accomodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

FRANCIS FUNK, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30, P. M. for Fish House, Penpyra, Riverton Progress, Delanco Beverly, Edewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and at midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....at 8 00 A. M
Day Express.....at 10 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 11 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*.....at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2 20 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4 00 "
Paoli accommodation No. 2.....at 5 00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail.....at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†.....at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express*.....at 12 40 A. M
Philadelphia Express.....at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 8 25 "
Columbia Train.....at 9 00 "
Lancaster Train.....at 12 40 P. M
Fast Line.....at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....at 4 10 "
Day Express.....at 5 50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9 50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Speeches of President Johnson and the Effect—Increased Bitterness of Feeling the Result of the President's Policy, Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, September 10, 1866.

The conservative friends in this latitude of President Johnson seem to regret very much some of his careless speeches made on his Western tour, especially that at Cleveland, and the more recent one at St. Louis. These, I fear, have been injurious to himself and his cause—"policy," if it may be so termed. Though President of the United States—the highest honor that can be conferred upon any human being in the civilized world—yet there appears something bordering almost upon blasphemy when even this exalted functionary undertakes to draw a comparison between himself and the Lord of Life and the Apostles, whom, I presume, he considers his Cabinet and particular advisers.

It is to be deeply regretted that so thoughtless and indiscreet a speech was made by our Chief Magistrate, or that he allowed himself to be provoked into bandying words with, perhaps, irresponsible parties in the common crowd. It would be infinitely better if our President could have gone quietly on his holy mission, and laid aside all political disputation, avoiding even the appearance or suspicion of acrimony. It does not look well to behold Mr. Johnson "leaving his dignity behind him," going forth at this critical juncture of American affairs to get up dissensions and array himself in open hostility against the Congress—the law-making power of the nation.

It would not only be melancholy but disgraceful and injurious beyond language to describe, if all could be convinced, as the President would have them, that our Congressmen and Senators were a set of knaves, fools, and disunionists. If even he thinks so, it is the part of prudence for him to keep that lamentable fact secret, until a better Congress is chosen. The very attempt at bringing into disrepute those to whom we must look for protection, and in whom there should exist confidence, is calculated to do much harm.

It is not human nature, neither is it reasonable to suppose all virtue appertains to one man and all corruption to Congress. For the respect I bear towards our President, and the hope I entertain in the future—the desire I have to behold our Union restored, and harmony and eventual happiness triumphant—let me beg that President Johnson will henceforward carry his dignity with him, keeping in constant remembrance he is the President of the United States. All this I say as his friend.

What the cause is I will not at present undertake to say, but the truth is palpable, that more bitterness of feeling, in a political point of view, exists here now than did whilst the war was going on. There is, too, a more outspoken exemplification of disloyalty, and less homogeneousness in society. We are getting at dagger's points rapidly, and none can tell where the end may be. This, in my judgment, is the last way in the world to restore the Union. Friendship ought to be cultivated, instead of enmities fostered and encouraged. Instead of the President making war upon Congress, a thing over which traitors gloat, his aim should be to harmonize, having in view peace on earth and good-will towards all men. In the nurturing of this broad, generous, Christian principle, there will be found Divine sanction.

By a paragraph in the *Sun*, I observe that our State authorities have concluded to commence paying the bounties to Maryland soldiers, which have been long and unjustly withheld from them. There are certain restrictions, however, to be complied with.

Thomas Calton, a well-known resident of Western Maryland, in whose case the jury on a former occasion could not agree, is again on trial to-day before the United States District Court, Judge Giles presiding, charged with passing several hundred dollars counterfeit $20 notes on the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana. The counterfeits are well executed and calculated to deceive.

From this hence, until after our fall elections, we are likely to have intensely exciting times in the political arena. Large numbers of persons are still being registered.

OBITUARY.

Clement Comer Clay, of Alabama.

The announcement of the death of Clement Clairborne Clay, formerly of the Southern Confederacy, and late a fellow-prisoner with Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe, appears to have been a mistake. It proves to have been his father, Clement Comer Clay, who has died at Huntsville. Mr. Clay, Jr., was released from prison a few months ago in order that he might be with his father in his last illness. His mother, Mrs. Susan Clairborne Clay, died in January last, a few days before the son's release. The father has for years been in feeble health, and it is really wonderful that the excitements, disappointments, and sorrows of the Rebellion did not kill him sooner.

Mr. Clay was born in Halifax county, Virginia, December 17, 1789, and had strong ties to bind him to the Old Dominion; but an adventurous disposition led him to Tennessee, where he graduated, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1811 he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, then a mere village, where he commenced practice in a log cabin then used as a court-house, and where he has since resided, identified with the growth and progress of that flourishing city. During the Creek war he raised and equipped a company, which he commanded with such courage and zeal as to win the especial commendation of General Jessup, while he won the affection and esteem of those under him. On one occasion, finding that the provisions furnished were of such a bad quality as to endanger the health of his men, he at once ordered them to be burned, and had new supplies purchased with his private means.

The people of Alabama, appreciating Mr. Clay's talents and his devotion to the home of his adoption, conferred upon him almost every office within their gift. He was a member of the territorial council; he sat on the bench of the Circuit Court, of which he was Chief Justice, from 1820 until he resigned in 1823; he was a member and the Speaker of the State Legislature; he was a Representative in Congress from 1827 to 1835; he was Governor of the State in 1835 and 1836; in 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served until 1842. Since that time Mr. Clay has been residing at Huntsville, Alabama, keeping aloof from politics. He approved of, but was too old to take an active part in the Rebellion. At one time during the war, while our troops held Huntsville, Mr. Clay and family were so reduced in circumstances that General Rousseau, in order to supply them with Government rations, had to place the name of Mr. Clay on the list of indigent citizens fed at Government expense. Mr. Clay once declared that that act of kindness was the hardest blow which he had received from the Government.

Rebel Commodore Lawrence Rousseau.

The Rebel Commodore Lawrence Rousseau, of Louisiana, died in New Orleans on the 4th instant, aged seventy-six years. He was a native of Louisiana, and was appointed to the United States Navy as Midshipman, in January 16, 1809, and served as such through the war in 1812, until his promotion to a lieutenancy on July 24, 1813. He was fifteen years in the service in this grade, and was made a commander on April 24, 1828. His promotion as captain was dated February 9, 1837.

When the Rebellion began in 1861, Rousseau was the fourth captain on the list, and the first on the active list, but like a good many other naval and army officers, he allowed himself to be induced to go into the Rebellion, and sacrificed his position and reputation for the promise of a higher temporary rank. He resigned from the United States navy on March 24, 1861, and his commission as Captain in the Rebel navy was dated the same day. He was in command of the Rebel navy-yard at New Orleans from 1861 to the time of the capture of the city, when he went to Richmond. After awaiting orders some time, and acting temporarily in charge of the Navy Department, he was ordered to the command of the fleet in the rivers above Mobile, which he surrendered about the time that Dick Taylor did.

The American College in Belgium.—Among the arrivals by the last steamer from Havre are three young clergymen from the American College at Louvain, Belgium. They are Rev. J. A. Herwig, for the diocese of Detroit; Rev. H. L. Spruyt, for Baltimore; and Rev. A. J. Van Laar, for the diocese of Hartford. The American College has already sent more than fifty efficient clergymen to the missions of the United States since its establishment in 1837. Of these, seventeen have been or will be sent during the course of the present year. They are distributed as follows:—For the diocese of Nesqualy, Rev. Brondel; Oregon City, Rev. Thibau; Detroit, Revs. Reichenbach and Herwig; Natchez, Revs. O'Sullivan and Strake; Baltimore, Rev. Spruyt; Buffalo, Revs. Van De Poe, Keck, and Hofschneider; Hartford, Rev. Van Laar; for the Isle of Trinity, Rev. Velge; for Fort Wayne, Revs. Daumig and Zumbulte; for Chicago, Revs. Riordan and Molitor; also, Rev. W. Murphy, sub-deacon. We are informed that the College at Louvain is in a flourishing condition.—*Freeman's Journal.*

$38,000 in Bonds Found in a Wall.—Police Superintendent Kennedy has received two tin boxes, containing a number of soldiers' bonds, issued by the counties of Onondaga, Seneca, St. Lawrence, and Greene, in this State, with others from Michigan, amounting in all to thirty-eight thousand dollars, which were found yesterday, secreted in a stone wall on the outskirts of Brooklyn. The manner in which the bonds became deposited there is unknown. No information has ever been received at the Metropolitan Police headquarters concerning any theft of such bonds. The police have informed the authorities of the counties named of the discovery, and it is probable that the mystery will soon be cleared up. The following are the amounts attaching to each county:—Onondaga, $23,000; Seneca, $500; St. Lawrence, $3000; Greene county, $500; Michigan bonds, $1000.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst
I. M. Whilldin.	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasure. 78

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000

DIRECTORS

N. B Browne,	Charles Macalester,
Clarence H. Clark,	Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh,	Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.	

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st of September 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills,	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement,	50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion,	$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion,	62 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of,	$1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT. ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 4 1m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 203½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
C. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HABY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 23rp

FIFTH EDITION

NEW JERSEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Who Owns Andrew Johnson?

A SPICY DEBATE.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified in the House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, September 11.—After the conclusion of President Scovel's speech, Senator Winfield (Democrat), of Hudson, spoke against the proposed amendment. He feared that if this condition of restoration was submitted to, the promise of the radicals would be violated in this case as in the passage of the amendment abolishing slavery, and that new conditions would be insisted upon. Senator Winfield then continued at great length, denouncing the policy of Congress and the Freedmen's Bureau. Contending that the rebellious States were never out of the Union, he asked Mr. Scovel why, if these States had been out of the Union, he had gone howling over the country in praise of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, when he was a candidate for Vice-President? I do not intend, he said, to defend him now. He don't belong to us; he belongs to you.

Mr. Scovel—You've got him now.

Mr. Winfield—No, we haven't, he's some of your hatching. But you don't like your bantam.

Mr. Scovel—Not much.

Mr. Winfield then reviewed the whole question of reconstruction in an able and spicy speech; he contended that the effect of the amendment would be the subversion of our whole present system of government. Referring to the section which prohibited the abridgement of the right of any person to vote, he maintained that it would result in the disfranchisement of the whole population of the State—every citizen's right to vote being prescribed within the narrow limits of his township, and the rising and setting of the sun. The Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

In the Assembly, the motion of Mr. Abbett, to postpone the election of United States Senator, was negatived, after which Mr. Wilson (Dem.), of Hunterdon, moved a postponement until next session of the bill ratifying the Constitutional amendment, which was negatived. The bill was then put upon its final passage, and carried without debate by the following strict party vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. J. F. Anderson, Ayres, Beesly, Blanvelt, Badwell, Clarke, Coale, Cole, Condit, Crocer, Custis, Dickeson, Edwards, Falkenburg, Fisher, Fort, Garel, Garrison, Green, Hays, Speaker Hill, Jarrard, Lathroo, Moore, Morris, Murphy, Nicholson, Nixon, Ramsey, Straus, Tschune, Tyrell, Stanwagen, W. D. Wilson, Wolsifer—34

Nays—Messrs. Abbett, Bowne, Crane, Davenport, Demorest, Fulmer, Haring, Hoagland, Holmes, W. M. Hill, W. J. Hill, Lee, Perrine, Price, Ruh, Schenck, Taylor, Thompson, Ward, White, Willever, R. H. Wilson, Yawger, Young—24.

Absent—A. D. Anderson and Trimble—2.

The Assembly then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

FURNITURE, BEDDING ETC.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE REDUCED

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 5 5p

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
[illegible]—MR. SARGENT will return to the city and resume business September 1. Orders received as usual at MASON & [illegible], No. 907 Chesnut street. 8 27 1m rp

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Paper Hangings

AND

Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

SHADES

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

PAPER

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING,

1866.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Having completed the extensive alterations in HIS STORES,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,

A FULL AND HANDSOME STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the Newest Goods of the Season. 9 8 6rp

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

Invite the attention of Cash buyers

AT WHOLESALE,

To their Stock of

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,

A FULL LINE OF

PIM BROS.' PLAIN AND PLAID

IRISH POPLINS,

9 8 6t

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

SIX CASES OF FINE BLANKETS

Slightly imperfect, will be sold at a large reduction.

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS LARGE BLANKETS,

Slightly damaged, suitable for Hotel or Family use, will be sold low.

HURON BLANKETS,

Heaviest and Best Blankets Made.

Manufactured for, and sold only by

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

WE HAVE THE LARGEST

AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

BLANKETS

IN PHILADELPHIA,

Comprising Some Sixty-three Different Qualities.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,

All Sizes and Qualities, and Lowest Prices.

Crib and Cradle Quilts,

Worsted Coverlets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs. etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Buriaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
9 5

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBER

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 18½ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels,
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents..
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, an Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD,

8 18§1 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

CASHMERES AND MERINOES.

We are now in daily receipt of

NEW FALL

AND

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

FROM LATE ARRIVALS,

AND NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St
9 10 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRENCH MERINOES

FRENCH CASHMERES,

NEW GOODS FROM THE LATE NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 10 3t Above Willow.

PARIS BIARRITZ CLOTHS,

IN CHOICE SHADES,

FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 10 3t Above Willow.

SILK-FACED POPLINS.

SILK-FACED EPINGLES,

IN CHOICE COLORINGS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 10 3t Above Willow.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,

Wholesale and Retail.

PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp

EYRE & LANDELL.

WHITE DRILLING AND

BASKET DUCKS.

BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.

FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.

BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.

LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

9 1

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 6 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue, On Wednesday,
September 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots new and desirable goods which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 9 10 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 215

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 8 6t*

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade.
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
1 14 1m No 51 S. FOURTH Street.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS

EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

Made to order by
14 1mrp EVANS, No 230 SOUTH Street.